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THE FIGHT ON FORAKER

WHY SHERMEN AND HIS FRIENDS ARE EXPOSING HIM.

HE IS TOO STRONG FOR THEM IN OHIO

And, Therefore, They Want to Put an End to His Political Career—The Ex-Governor Will Have to Bide His Time.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—[Special.]—The testimony before the Ohio ballot box investigating committee is growing quite interesting.

"Forger" Wood, in his testimony, has almost buried ex-Governor Foraker in the political cess pool.

That Wood, besides being a forger, is an athletic liar, there can be no doubt, but still, if one tenth of what he tells be true, Foraker's future political possibilities are buried beneath the cold, cold sod.

A LIVELY SCENE.

It was, indeed, a lively scene in the investigating committee room yesterday. Spectators were packed around the long table like sardines in a box, and every minute the forger made some sensational disclosure. Wood is a stout, rough and rather uneducated specimen of humanity. He sat on the right of the picturesque chairman of the committee, Billy Mason, of Chicago. On the left of Mason was Mr. Turner, of Georgia, while to Mr. Turner's left, sat Fire Alarm Foraker, who appeared to be any one rather than the firy Foraker on the black stallion in the presidential inauguration parade. Indeed, Mr. Foraker was rather discontented, and moved his body around nervously as Wood made disclosure after disclosure.

THE INSIDE FACTS.

Right here it might be interesting to know something about the under-ground and true object of this investigation. It is simply a fight between the Foraker branch of the Ohio republican party and that headed by Senator Sherman and Representatives Butterworth, Grosvenor and McKinley. In other words, Foraker is considered rather too strong with the party to suit the ambitions of these men, and it is their object, being not satisfied with his defeat for the governorship of Ohio, to plant him in his political grave and cover it with mighty stones. Therefore, they have won Woods to their side, and with his testimony are trying to establish the fact that Foraker placed a premium in the forged paper to compass the dishonor of Sherman, McKinley and Butterworth.

WHY FORAKER IS BLAMED.

This investigation recalls the bitter rivalry between these factions before and during the last Ohio gubernatoral campaign. Sherman lays his failure to get the presidential nomination at Chicago at Foraker's door, and so angered was he and his followers at Foraker's nomination, that they quietly saw to his defeat, while pretending to support him. Foraker knows all this, and he likewise knows the object of this investigation. He is in a position where he cannot strike back right now, but his friends say that his time will come, and some of the others will find themselves in very deep political graves. In the meantime the Ohio democrats are enjoying the fun, knowing that this fight will strengthen the party in Ohio materially.

GOING OUT OF THE CABINET.

Mr. Blaine is going out of the cabinet. At least that is the general impression among his friends and republican senators. A prominent democratic senator, hearing the rumor today, went around among the republican senators upon a tour of inquiry. He saw a half dozen leading men who are known to be on intimate terms with the secretary of state, and each and every one gave it as his opinion that Mr. Blaine would, at a very early date, tender his resignation.

The reasons generally assigned for the probability of Mr. Blaine tendering his resignation are first, that he is dissatisfied with the policy of the administration; second, his relations with Harrison have been strained since he entered the cabinet, the two men being of radically different temperament. Third, that Mr. Harrison not only runs the white house, but the state department, besides, whether or not Mr. Blaine dissents. Fourth, that Mr. Blaine's health is very bad. He is getting old, and not being ambitious of further political honors, it is not worth his while to bear the burden of disappointment and annoyances to which he has been subjected. And fifth, the death of his son, Walker, who was an invaluable assistant to him in the state department, and who was, indeed, the hope of his life.

In speaking of Mr. Blaine tonight, a republican senator said:

"I shall not be surprised at any moment to hear of Mr. Blaine's resignation. He has been disatisfied for a long time, and I believe remained in the cabinet on account of his son. Mr. Blaine has no further political ambition, and, although I know nothing of his intentions, I believe he will retire. It might be within a week, and again it might not be within two or three months."

It is but natural that no iuformation on this subject can be got from Mr. Blaine, or any of his family, but the impression is deep-rooted here, and there is little doubt but that the Maine man will resign very soon. E. W. B.

THE TREASURY NOTES.

The Text of the Bill Prepared by Secretary Windom.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The following is the text of the bill prepared by Secretary Windom for presentation to congress, authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion, in accordance with the plan proposed in his report to congress:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, that any owner of silver bullion, the product of mines of the United States, or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, may deposit the same at any coinage mint, or at any assay office in the United Sates that the secretary of the treasury may designate, and receive thereafter the treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver, at the market price, such price to be determined by the secretary of the treasury under the rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading silver markets of the world; but no deposit, consisting in whole or in part of silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or bars resulting from melted or refined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denominations as he may prescribe. Provided, that no note shall be of denomination less than one nor more than one thousand dollars.

Section 3. That the notes issued under this act shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when received into the treasury may be reissued, and such notes, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

Section 4. That notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed upon demand at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, by the issue of certificate of deposits for the sum of notes so presented, payable at one of the mints of the United States, in an amount of silver bullion equal in value, on the date of said certificate, to the number of dollars stated therein, at the market price of silver, to be determined as provided in section 1; or such notes may be redeemed in gold coin, at the option of the government, provided, that upon the demand of the holder, such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

Section 5. That when the market price of silver, as determined by the secretary of the treasury, shall exceed one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purposes of this act.

Section 6. That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president of the United States, to suspend, temporarily, the receipt of silver bullion for treasury notes at any time when he is satisfied that, through combinations or speculative manipulation, the market price of silver is arbitrary, nominal, or ficticious.

Section 7. That the silver bullion deposited under this act, represented by treasury notes which have been redeemed in gold coin, or in silver dollars, may be coined into standard silver dollars, or any other denomination of silver coin now authorized by law, for the purpose of replacing the coin used in redemption of notes.

Section 8. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage into silver dollars of less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Section 9. That any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage, which may be executed under the provisions of this act, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided by existing law.

Section 10. That the silver bullion received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law, and the regulations of the mint service, governing the methods of receipts determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Section 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the purchase, from time to time, as may be required, of silver bullion for subsidiary silver coinage.

Section 12. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 14. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

DEATH OF MR. CHAPMAN.

The Sudden Character of the Disease Which Carried Him Off.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Mr. Orlow W. Chapman, solicitor-general of the United States, died suddenly at his residence in this city, at 6 o'clock this morning, of a catarrhal affection of the kidneys, aggravated by an attack of the grip. He was a warm favorite with all who knew him, and his death, following so closely after that of Mr. Walker Blaine, produced a deep impression of sorrow here. He had been dangerously ill only a little more than twenty-four hours, and his death came before many of his friends knew that he was seriously ill. His end was peaceful and painless, and he passed away surrounded by his wife, Attorney-General Miller, who was devotedly attached to him, and who had been with him almost constantly during his illness; Mrs. Miller, wife of the attorney-general, and Dr. Johnson, the attending physician, who had been at the bedside during the greater part of the night.

Mr. Chapman was first taken ill about three weeks ago with the grippe. He recoverad from this attack and insisted upon immediately resuming his duties at the office. His exposure resulted in a relapse, accompanied by very severe complications. In addition to grippe he suffered from a catarrhal trouble of the head, and an intense pain in his ears made him restless and prevented sleep. The catarrh extended to the throat, and also to the kidneys, aggravating an old trouble from which Mr. Chapman had suffered for some time, but which he incorrectly attributed to lumbago. He improved somewhat, however, and it was not until Friday night that he became dangerously ill. The disease progressed very rapidly from that time until his death, which came after he had been unconscious for four or five hours. Mr. Chapman leaves a wife but no children.

WINCHESTER, Va., January 19.—Dr. Thomas M. Miller, one of the oldest and best known physicians in the state, died yesterday of heart failure, at his home in Stephens City, this county.

FELL DEAD ON THE STREET.

A Negro Shot Dead by a Man Whom He Had Insulted.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 19.—[Special.]—Last night, about 8 o'clock, two negro men named Wash Cannon and John Wormen, entered the store of R. Y. Hellams, in this city. Both were somewhat intoxicated, and began abusing some negro women, who were in the store, and was requested to stop and leave the store by W. H. Charles, one of the salesmen. They did so, but returned in a short while, saying they wanted to trade some, but Mr. Charles again told them not to enter again, as he did not want them to do so. This seemed to arouse their anger, and they abused Mr. Charles somewhat. They went off again, and returned in a few moments, each with a rock in his hand, threatening to strike him. Charles, who was standing in the door, fired a shot in the ceiling to frighten them, and they continued advancing, when he fired again at Cannon. This time both ran, and Charles, thinking the affair ended, returned to his business. Cannon ran as far as Wm. Wilkin's warehouse, when he fell, exhausted from his wound, and loss of blood, in a little ditch on the edge of the pavement. He lay there until discovered by Mr. Charles Blackwelder, who, thinking him drunk, attempted to stand him on his feet, when he feebly moaned: "I am shot," and fell over dead.

As soon as the news of the death reached him, Mr. Charles went at once to the sheriff and surrendered himself, by whom he was lodged in the stationhouse. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. The affair is greatly deplored here by both white and black.

Dr. Blyden Wants Them to Go.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The seventy-third anniversary of the American Colonization society was held in the Church of the Covenant this evening, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church, presiding.

Prof. Edward W. Blyden, a negro from Liberia, made an address, in the course of which he said there was a rapidly growing conviction that the white and black races could not live in harmony. He was in favor of the return of the negroes to Africa. He spoke of Liberia as the garden spot of western Africa, and said that the negroes who had gone from America were exerting great influence there.

Proud of Their Oarsman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 19.—Advices from Australia, by the steamer Maricopa, says the funeral Henry S. Earle, the deceased champion oarsman, took place at Sydney December 14th. The ceremony was witnessed by fully 70,000 people. The mayor and aldermen and a deputation of members of parliament formed part of the procession, which was one of the longest of its kind ever seen in Sydney. The remains were interred at MacLean. There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to his memory.

The Damages Allowed.

NEW YORK, Jauuary 19.—The jury in the suit of Miss Caroline Cammerer against Clemens Muller for $100,000 for breach of promise, today attended the opening of their sealed verdict in the supreme court. They found for the plaintiff in the sum of $12,000. This verdict was reached on Saturday night, after deliberation of five and a half hours. The plaintiff was not in court, but the defendant, however, was there. A motion by the defendant for a new trial was denied, and the motion of the plaintiff for allowances was granted.

The Wrong Light Shown.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—The cause of the disaster to the Glendale accommodation last night: Operator Alcarthage was ordered to show a red light to train 31, to indicate that the track was not clear. He had been but a few days on duty, and in endeavoring to obey the order, he made the fatal mistake of pulling the rope, which displayed the white light. This was the signal that the way was clear, and the big express train with its powerful engine dashed along to catastrophe.

Four of the Crew Drowned.

VICKSBURG, Miss., January 19.—The Yazoo and Tallahatchie Transportation company's steamboat, Katie Robbins, collided last night with a barge towed by the Josie Harkins, from Sunflower river, for this place. The barge sunk with her load of three thousand sacks of seed and thirty bales of cotton. The hull of the Robbins was crushed, and she sank to her hurricane deck. Four of her crew were drowned.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION WILL BE TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

TOPICS WHICH WILL BE TAKEN UP

Senator Ingalls to Make a Lively Speech—Mr. Pasco to Talk—The Admission of the Territories.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The southern question, in various phases, will occupy a large part of the time of the senate during the coming week. The feature of the week is expected to be Senator Ingalls's exposition of his views with regard to the south and the political situation there. It is Mr. Ingalls's present intention to speak Tuesday. Mr. Pasco, of Florida, has announced his intention to address the senate tomorrow on the views of the proposed federal control of elections taken in the president's message.

Bills for the admission of Wyoming and for the organization of a territorial form of government in Oklahoma, will be reported favorably early in the week by the committee on territories, and early action asked on them.

It is expected that the nominations of Thomas J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Dr. Dorchester, superintendent of the Indian school, will be taken up in executive session and disposed of during the week.

BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The Oklahoma town site bill is the unfinished business before the house, and is likely to be taken up tomorrow after the introduction of bills. There has already been much talk over this bill, and the indications are that it will now be pressed to a vote.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to sanction the repayment of salaries lost through the Silcott defalcation is still pending, and will probably be called up whenever it appears that there is an opportunity to reverse last decision.

The ways and means committee is prepared to request the house to take up the administrative custom bill, and, as this is a measure of great length and complexity, it may be expected to occupy the attention of the house for a number of days, when it is under consideration.

Should the speaker appoint the select committee on the world's fair early in the week, it is probable that they will speedily report back some plan for selecting a site by a vote of the house, but until this plan takes more definite shape than it has at present, it is impossible to predict the treatment that it will receive in the house.

The new code of rules is also a possible subject of debate.

THE NEGRO MOVEMENT.

Thirty-Five Thousand Have Left North Carolina in the Past Few Months.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 19.[--Special.]—The principal labor agent at work in this state says that since the first of last September, he has removed from North Carolina sixteen thousand negroes. These are all from the eastern counties, and mainly from eight or nine counties, mostly in the second congressional district. It is said that enough negroes have left that district to make if doubtful, particularly since it always has two negro candidates for congress. The negroes place absolute confidence in the agents. Up to the last year there was only one man they would believe, and that was a negro preacher. Now the labor agents outwork the negro preacher. The railways and the labor agents are reaping a harvest. An agent said tonight that thirty-five thousand was a very reasonable estimate of the number of negroes who have left North Carolina in the past thirteen months. So far most have gone to Mississippi and Arkansas. Now, the big movement will be to Louisiana, The planters there are clamoring for laborers, and the agents have their hands full of orders. They find it now harder day by day to secure labor, but tonight a train passed here with a thousand blacks on board. Hardly any negroes go from points west of Raleigh. The agents find it quite difficult to get ears in which to transport them. All the negroes go to Vicksburg, and there have to be transferred to local labor agents. There are always on the watch to entice them away from the agents, who take them from here. One big farmer in this city lost eighty men, whose railway fare he had paid.

THE MAN FOUND DEAD.

The End of a Disreputable Row in Wilmington.

RALEIGH, N.C., January 19.—[Special.]—A great sensation was created at Wilmington by the discovery of the body of W. T. Brown in a deep railroad cut. An examination showed marks of violence about the head, but there were no indications that the man had been killed by a passing train. All the circumstances caused a suspicion of foul play. Night before last there was a dance at a disreputable house kept by one Emma Jackson, within a few squares of the cut where the body was found. The attendants were more or less intoxicated, and, about midnight, Emma Jackson called on two policemen to quell a disturbance. The officers entered the house, and found W. T. Brown, J. J. Canaday and Walter H. Yates engaged in a quarrel. The men fought, and Canaday was arrested. Yates and Brown got away. Yesterday evening the entire party in the house at the dance were arrested. Among those arrested were the woman Emma Jackson and J. J. Canaday, who is accused of precipitating the difficulty. In all, there were twenty arrested. Brown was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Yates is also a married man.

IT WAS BUT A SILLY GOOSE.

But It Caused No End of Trouble and a Peculiar Suit at Law.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 19.—Juliana Michalowski vs. John Wisniewski is the title of a suit now in progress in the superior court here before Judge Hatch and a jury. The trouble originated over a silly, unpretending, everyday goose. The defendant owned the alleged dangerous bird, and claims that the son of the plaintiff injured its leg when the defendant visited the plaintiff to ask her that she pay for the damage done. It is alleged Mrs. Michalowski fell upon him and beat him severely with a stone, completely knocking him out in the second round.

On the other hand Juliana claims that the owner of the goose used violent and abusive language to her, winding up with an assault. She now asks $1,000 damages.

The goose was brought into the court room this morning, and seemed like a well-behaved goose till the court opened, when she began a series of flops and quacks that made things lively for some time, much to the amusement of the many spectators. The case is a peculiar one and a long trial will be the result.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

For the Establishment of a National Baptist University.

CHICAGO, January 19.—It was announced this evening that Mr. Marshall Field has supplied a site for the proposed new Baptist university. He has done it by donating for the purpose ten acres of land, valued at $100,000. The tract is in the southern portion of the city, and fronts on Ellis avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-seventh streets. Mr. Field's gift fills the last of the requirements of the originator of the university project, J. D. Rockefeller, the oil king.

Mr. Rockefeller gave $600,000 to found the university, on condition that $400,000 should be raised, and that none of the total, $1,000,000, should be used for the purpose of a site. The value of Mr. Field's land, together with the money already raised, more than completes the $1,000,000. It is intended, however, to consider it as no part of that sum, but to complete the round amount, regardless of the Field donation.

Fire in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, January 19.—A fire occurred here tonight that destroyed the building formerly occupied by Hughe's planing mill, a large frame structure 60x150, three stories high. Four cottages and a two-story residence and several small shanties were burned. There were about 50,000 feet of lumber in the yard. The main building was being fitted up by the Chattanooga Stove company.

IN DEFENSE OF HIS DEAD WIFE.

A Strange Tragedy Takes Place in Waycross.

WAYCROSS, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—About 200 yards from the Savannah, Florida and Western passenger depot stands a large two-story building, which is the property of the railroad company. This building was used as the hospital and morgue for the dead and injured from the Hurricane creek disaster, and was still further made famous by today's tragedy. The building is rented by Mrs. Brown, and is used as a boarding house for railroad men. C. A. Sledge is an engineer on the Savannah, Florida and Western road.

Last Monday Mrs. Sledge died, and was buried on Tuesday afternoon. The mother left an infant son in the world without life. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Sledge has broken up housekeeping and taken quarters at the Brown house. Sledge had run his engine all night, and at 9 o'clock, after breakfast, went to his room for rest.

M'DONALD'S EXIT.

During the morning young W. E. Donaldson, night hostler in the railroad yard at this place, called at Sledge's room, and it is supposed began drinking. He remained in the room all day until 3 o'clock p. m., when the other inmate of the house were aroused by the crack of a pistol breaking the otherwise stillness of the afternoon. In a few minutes young Donaldson staggered out of Sledge's room and started downstairs. Meeting young Clements at the head of the stairway, he exclaimed: "My God, I'm shot. Go for the doctor."

HE FELL ON HIS FACE.

When Donaldson reached the bottom of the stairway, he fell on his face. The Doctor reached him in ten minutes, examining the wound pronounced it mortal. The ball was from a thirty-two calibre Smith & Wesson, and entered two inches below the breast bone, and in the pit of the stomach, and glanced downward toward the left. Probing for the ball failed to discover it, and the opinion is it entered the cavity of the stomach. Donaldson is unconscious, and your correspondent could not get his ante-mortem statement. He stated, however, before losing consciousness, that Sledge had shot him for nothing.

IN DEFENSE OF HIS WIFE.

In an interview with Sledge, he would only make this statement, that "Donaldson came to my room somewhat under the influence of whisky, and after being in there some time, began talking in a disrespectful manner of Mrs. Sledge, who was not yet cold in her grave, making statements that were exceedingly damaging to her virtue, and calculated to arouse the indignation and inflame the spirit of revenge, and insulting the sense of honor of any man; and when he saw that I was indignant and dishonored, he reached for an iron frog which I had used as a door weight, and which stood on the mantle, with which he doubtless intended to do me bodily harm. I went to the head of my bed, and got my pistol, and aimed for his breast and fired, hitting him a little below my aim. I consider it a case of self-defense and in defense of my dead wife's honor, I am no more alarmed than you are. After the shooting I went to the window and gave the Masonic and brotherhood signal to two friends passing. I did not attempt to get away, and will give bond if any is required."

SLEDGE IN CUSTODY.

Mr. Sledge is now in the custody of the sheriff, awaiting the result of the injuries to Donaldson. Sledge has heretofore borne a good character, and so far as is known, his wife's character was unempeachable, and there is no known cause for the damaging remarks made by Donaldson against her memory. Sledge is a prominent member of the locomotive brotherhood, and will be supported by them in his case. Donaldson is originally from Thomasville. The affair has created a tremendous sensation here.

PHI KAPPA AND DEMOSTHENIAN

Meet Together and Do Honor to Mr. Grady's Memory.

ATHENS, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—The Phi Kappa society held a memorial meeting yesterday morning in respect to the memory of its late distinguished member, H. W. Grady. The Demosthenians joined the Phi Kappa's in the exercise. The following resolutions were adopted:

By the inscrutable power of an omnicient providence, Henry W. Grady has been translated to his eternal rest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Phi Kappa society, recognizes in his death a national calamity that can be limited to no section; be it further

Resolved, That in his death this society loses a member who has ever been a stanch supporter of her interest, the brightest star in her galaxy of fame; this university a valued trustee and worthy member of her proud record; the state a citizen of unlimited patriotism; the south her grandest orator and undaunted defender in the hour of need. Liberty a lover, humanity a friend. Be it further

Resolved, That while we point with pride to his illustrious life, "'Twas at the hour of death that the magnanimity of his great soul exemplified itself." Be it further

Resolved, That a portrait of this distinguished Phi Kappa be placed upon her walls in commemoration of her great love for him.

Signed by M. C. Edwards, Jr.; A. C. Wilcoxson, J. N. Talley, E. R. Black, F. C. Hayes, A. C. Newell, D. S. Sanford, committee.

Each member of the committee made appropriate remarks on the adoption of the resolutions. A portrait of this distinguished Phi Kappa will be hung in the hall.

THE MURDEROUS KNIFE

Is Used Upon an Albany Policeman with Terrible Effect.

ALBANY, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday, John A. Faulkner, a well-to-do young man of Alapaha, came up to Albany to purchase some land from Joseph Ellis, of Mitchell county. He transacted his business, and last night became intoxicated, and made some disturbance at Sandy Bottom. He came up to Broad street, and commenced cursing loudly in front of Kieve's store. Officer James W. Kemp stepped up behind him and placed his hand on his right shoulder. Faulkner had a murderous knife in his hand. The blade was fully four inches long.

PLUNGED INTO HIM.

In his drunken fury, without knowing who had touched him, he turned suddenly around and buried his knife in the policeman. The blade entered two inches above the navel, going its whole length, and perforated the left lobe of his liver. The jaws of the knife were imprinted on the shirt. Faulkner was seized by John Drinkwaks and Willis Watson, colored, and hurried off to jail. Mr. Kemp was taken home on a mattress. Mr. Kemp is of a vigorous constitution and may survive his terrible wound, which is not necessarily fatal. He has been for many years a city officer, and up to last year, was United States marshal, which office he resigned. Faulkner belongs to a large family of Berien county, and is well connected, being a son-in-law of Mr. Nugent, a prominent farmer of that county.

A NEW PREACHER CALLED.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Plunkett, of Detroit, Called to Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—As foretold in last Sunday's special, the First Presbyterian church in this city today called as their pastor, Rev. Dr. J. T. Plunkett, of Detroit, who is down here for his health. He resigned his charge in Detroit because his health would not permit him to live in that climate, but the church declined to accept his resignation until he should notify them of his improved health and installation in a new charge. In the meantime, they give him leave of absence and continue his salary. He has been a guest of the Hotel Bonair, and has been greatly improved by his stay here. The First Presbyterian church, in which he has preached a number of times since here, is greatly delighted with him, and has strong hopes of his acceptance.

Fire in Dalton.

DALTON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—The store of J. L. Smith was gutted by fire last night. The alarm was turned in about 1 o'clock, when the roof was falling in, and the fire had obtained too good headway to be put out. The fire department responded immediately, and were soon on the roof with several streams of water, and after hard work extinguished the blaze, but not until all the goods, counters, etc., had been so badly scorched as to ruin them. Insurance about $6,000.

AOSTA IS DEAD.

THE EX-KING OF SPAIN DIES IN ITALY.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PORTUGAL

The Belgian Soldiers in Readiness for Labor Outbreaks—A Terrific Gale on the Irish Coast—The Spanish Crisis.

ROME, January 19.—King Humbert's telegram to Premier Crispi, announcing the death of his "dearly loved brother," the duke of Aosta, says that the duke devoted his last words to the country and the army, saying he had loved them with the strongest love, and regretted dying so early only because it would prevent his serving them. The king concludes:

"I press your hand with sorrow at heart. Your very affectionate HUMBERT."

Premier Crispi has started for Turin.

The queen and her son will go to-morrow.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, and at the desire of the deceased, will be a simple ceremony.

The army will mourn forty-five days. The municipal authorities will place a bust of the deceased in the capitol.

The duke of Aosta was the second son of the late Victor Emanuel, and was at one time king of Spain, but resigned the post.

On the arrival of King Humbert, at his brother's bedside yesterday, the duke said:

"You see, Humbert, I allowed myself to be tortured with remedies in order to be kept alive to die in your arms."

The duke remained conscious to the last, encouraging his wife and sons, whom he recommended to the care of King Humbert. By the duke's own wish, the body will not be embalmed. There will be no lying in state, and the remains will be placed in the family tomb at Superga. If there had been a state funeral, the German emperor would have been present.

Protests from Portugal.

LISBON, January 19.—Protests against the British ultimatum are displayed on the tables in the public squares here, and have been signed by many persons. The meeting which was called for today in Camoens square to protest against the action of the British government, proved a fiasco. The government organ denies that changes in the cabinet are pending.

Divided Into Banking Districts.

LONDON, January 19.—The Brazilian government has issued a decree dividing the country into three banking districts, and providing for three issue banks with a capital of $250,000,000 in government stock, the circulation of each bank's notes to be confined to its own district. Ten percent of the earnings will be applied to the redemption of the capital stock.

It Is Injurious to Commerce.

MADRID, January 19.—A deputation from Barcelona has presented a petition to the government against the Anglo-Spanish treaty of 1838, under which men-of-war of both countries have the right to search vessels trading in African waters. The petition holds that the measure is injurious to commerce.

The Laborers of Belgium Arming.

BRUSSELS, January 19.—The infantry has been confined to the barracks today, in readiness for any emergency in connection with the labor troubles, A squadron of cavalry has gone to Charleroi, where the miners are arming themselves with axes and other implements, and assuming a threatening attitude

Storm on the Irish Coast.

LONDON, January 19.—A terrific gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning prevailed today on the Irish sea. Much damage was done to property along the coast. Several persons were killed by lightning and a number were drowned.

A Place of Rest Provided.

BUSSELS, January 19.—King Leopold has donated a sum of money sufficient for establishing a moanda in the Congo country, a sanitarium at which African explorers and others in need of rest and medical treatment may be received.

He Gives Up the Job.

MADRID, January 19.—Senor Martinez, who wa summoned by the queen regent to form a cabinet has been unable to accomplish the act.

Sagasta and the majority of the liberals have declined to support Martinez's proposed protection policy. Queen Christian recalled Sagasta, who has undertaken to form a cabinet.

The Flames Squelched.

LONDON, January 19.—The steamer Venice, from Savannah, arrived at Barcelonia, January 18th. She reports that during the voyage, a fire broke out among the cotton in her cargo, but the crew succeeded in quenching the flames.

ELIZABETH BISLAND AND NELLIE BLY.

The Globe-Trotting Race Between the Two Rapidly Nearing Its End.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The result of the globe-trotting race between Elizabeth Bisland and Nellie Bly will be practically settled Saturday. Miss Bisland's hope of success depends on her being able to catch the steamer of the Transatlantique company from Havre. As she will arrive in that port several hours after the steamer's schedule time of leaving, there is considerable doubt whether she will be able to make connections. John Brisbin Walker, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan, has offered the company $2,000 to hold the steamer until Miss Bisland arrives. The vessel, however, is a mail steamer, subsidized by the French government, and the permission of the French postoffice authorities is necessary in order to detain the boat. Mr. Walker has applied for this permission, but has not yet learned the result. The change in the schedule time of the steamer was made only a few days ago, and hence has seriously disarranged Miss Bisland's plans. She may be able so catch a steamer at Queenstown. If she does not do so she will not be able to sail until Wednesday, and that will practically take her out of the race unless Miss Bly meets with some misfortune that detains her.

Special Cable Dispatch to the Tribune.

PARIS, January 17.—Miss Bisland, of Louisiana, the young lady who started on a tour around the world to reach New York the 27th of this month, will arrive at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning at Villeneuve Saint George's, twenty miles from Paris. She is too late now to take the steamer Champagne, which will sail at 7 tomorrow morning. Consequently Miss Bisland, who is a pretty brunette of twenty-three, will have to wait a few days.

THE NEGRO SHOT DOWN.

Deputy Sheriff Bissenger Has a Lively Tilt.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 17.—[Special.]—Deputy Sheriff F.M. Bissenger, of this county, had a very remarkable experience late last night. He had arrested Anderson Neely, a desperate negro, and was bringing him to Charlotte to be jailed. As they came in sight of the lights of Charlotte Neely, who is a powerful negro, suddenly attacked Mr. Bissenger. The two had a lively tussle, when the officer finally got the negro down in the ditch, and stamped upon him. The negro called out that he would surrender and behave himself. When the officer let him up, immediately the negro resumed his attack with redoubled fury, and tore the officer's coat and vest to pieces. Seeing that the negro was about to get the best of him, Officer Bissenger drew his pistol, and placing it against the breast of his assailant fired twice. The negro dropped to the ground, exclaiming: "You have killed me." He lay there groaning, and after listening for a moment or two, Mr. Bissenger went off for assistance. On returning no trace of the negro could be found. The ground was searched again this morning and evidence of the struggle were plentiful, though no signs were found of the negro. The officer is certain that he wounded the negro badly, as he had the muzzle of the pistol against his breast each time he fired.

A Music House.

MADISON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Hope Hale, of Athens, has rented a storeroom from Mr. Mr. M. L. Richter, and will open a first-class music house soon.

DEVELOPING TOWNS COUNTY.

The Mountains Found to Be Full of Precious Minerals.

HIAWASSEE, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Colonel A. B. Triplet, of New York, Professor J. D. Caldron and Colonel W. M. Scott, of Atlanta, are here viewing the situation and testing some mining property which they propose to buy. They have discovered manganese in abundance, and it is about a settled fact that they will buy. The same property was sold about a year ago for $75,000. Colonel Triplet says that if they buy, he will put a railroad from Murphy, N. C., to this place in a short while.

The mountains have lately been discovered to be rich with mineral. A corrundum mine was found near here not very long ago, which has proven to be very rich. Iron ore is to be found in abundance.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

The timber excitement is still increasing. Northern capitalists have agents all over the country, who are buying up all the ash, poplar, cherry and walnut they can get, and are paying a very good price for it. They say they are going to float the timber down Hiawassee river to Murphy, N. C. A great many land owners refuse to sell their timber. They say the time will not be long before machinery will be brought here, and their timber can be utilized at home.

There is a piece of land near here, which belongs to Miss Eliza O. Cox, of Louisville, Tenn., that has some fine timber on it, and will be very valuable some time.

THE FINEST OF GRANITE.

There is a mountain one mile from here, known as Bell mountain, named from its shape, which is supposed to be very valuable. It is a solid rock, some of which is the finest granite.

A gold mine has been discovered near here that is very rich, but the gold is found to be not very good. It has a peculiar color, and is supposed to be worth about twenty per cent less than pure gold.

THE GREAT BEDS OF GRANITE

Which Have Furnished Material for a New Industry.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—It has been known for years that immense beds of granite rock lay undeveloped just outside of the city limits. These beds of granite were on the farm of G. B. Beecher, who occasionally sold small quantities to some enterprising man or marble dealer to use as the base of monuments. A few years ago more general attention was called to this rock, and it began to be used a little more extensively. Captain S. Grantland's magnificent residence was built of this rock, and it was also used in building the public schools of Columbus.

Last spring Mr. Beecher sold this bed of rock to the Central railroad, who opened up a large quary here. using the rock to ballast the Central road. A large force is at work. Piles of rock, which had been blasted off, lay scattered over acres of ground, while perhaps fifty car loads had been hauled up near the crusher ready to be run through the mill. The machine used for crushing the rock is of immense size with a large hopper just touching the top of the floor above the machine proper, into which rock are dumped from the size of a man's head to those weighing hundreds of pounds.

After passing through the crusher, they are caught in huge iron cups attached to a belt which revolves in such a manner as to throw immediately into the car; thus loading the car as fast as the rock is crushed.

"How many cars can you crush in a day?" was asked of one of the gentlemanly employes.

"With a steady day's run," he answered, "I think fifty cars could be crushed, but its impossible to run all day, as time is needed for shifting cars to and from the hopper. Again it is next to impossible to work hands enough around the machine to keep it in rock. We lack room now, but all that will be remedied in time."

A NATIONAL BANK

Will Soon Lend Activity to the Business Interests of Waynesboro.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—An enterprising town of 2,000 inhabitants, and an annual shipment of between eighteen and twenty thousand bales of cotton, with the chartered rank of a city. Such is Waynesboro, and she has never had a bank. Efforts have been made, but discouraged by the larger capitalists here on the idea that a much larger percentage can be made on the farmer by taking a mortgage and selling goods on time prices. One year ago a kind, enterprising merchant here tried to get up $50,000 to start a bank, but failed from opposition. Now we are assured, by aid from a distance, that a national bank, with a capital stock of $100,000 will be opened here soon. This will give the farmer an opportunity to discount his rent notes, at eight per cent, get as much money as he wants, when he has been paying an enormous percentage by buying goods at time prices, the exact per centage no one knows except that it is enormous. Such an institution will do a large and safe business and at the same time prove a great benefit and help to aid hard-working farmers.

The firm of J. H. Mackenzie & Co., doing an extensive time business here has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. R. F. Hensolt. The same amount of business will be continued by J. H. Mackenzie.

TO BUILD UP SANDERSVILLE.

Small Enterprises Growing Up All Over the City.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Sandersville has a number of small enterprises operating that are not only beneficial to the citizens at large, but are proving remunerative to the proprietors. In the course of a few weeks a furniture factory will be in running order, and other enterprises of like character are contemplated. A stock company of prominent citizens has been organized, with a capital of $10,000. The gentlemen who have exhibited the most active interest in organizing this new enterprise are: R. C. Jones, of the Eureka mills; O. H. Wilt, of the Eagle Iron works; William A. McCarty, of the Augusta Store company; George D. Warthen, merchant and planter; H. N. Hollifield physician and planter; G. W. H. Whitaker, dentist, and B. D. Evans, Jr., lawyer. The factory will be located on Smith street.

New Buildings in Vienna.

VIENNA, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—This, the capital city of Dooly county, continues its solid, steady growth, and the prospects for its future were never so bright as now. The new courthouse, shortly to be built, will be a magnificent structure of brick and granite, and will cost $25,000. It will be a handsome ornament to Vienna and an honor to Dooly county. The county bonds, with the proceeds of the sale, of which it is to be built, will be issued in a few days, as they are now in the hands of the engraver. These bonds offer quite an inviting field for investment, and will be readily and eagerly taken by capitalists.

Over twenty five new dwellings are in process of erection, and under contract in Vienna, and yet the number of new-comers cannot be accommodated. Among the latest acquisitions is Captain Samuel Carnes, formerly of Richwood, a large sawmill man and capitalist. Two new business houses have also opened up in the last few days.

Patti Made Him Sing Another Air.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 19.—A newspaper man is the solitary auditor to his own meditations in jail, while Adelina Patti's wonderful notes have struck a happier key, for the diva is now very happy. Ever since her advent in Mexico on this occasion El Progresso has been untiring and vindictive in its attacks upon her. The animus is not evident, but Patti was raked unmercifully. She at first disregarded the unkind paragraphs, but finally gave way to tears of stormy anger when a very defamatory statement was printed. Then she clamored for satisfaction with such success that Mr. Abbey's agent found it advisable to bring action against the offending editor. And now Patti smiles. The suit has gone against the newspaper man, and yesterday he was sentenced.

Wadley is Heard From.

WADLEY, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—The town is on a big boom, and will soon have a new warehouse. Waddell is a railroad centre. The Wadley and Mount Vernon railroad, which is nearly complete, does a large business, especially with lumber, having three large saw mills located on its line, each sawing on an average of from seven to ten cars of lumber daily. Mr. L. C. Calhoun is building a fine store. The Louisville and Wadley railroad does its share of business.

Timber Along the Oconee.

DUBLIN, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—A great quantity of timber is now upon the banks of the Oconee ready to be drifted down to Darien. It is difficult to secure pilots for the rafts, as hands returning from Darien have to pass through Jesup, and the negroes do not wish to appear anywhere in the neighborhood of Jesup since the recent riot there.

FARMERS' SONS

SHOULD BE TAUGHT SOMETHING ABOUT THE FARM.

A Change in the Public School Curriculum Will Be Demanded by the Farmers of the State—An Interesting Discussion.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—The Richmond County Agricultural society discussed an important subject at its meeting yesterday, and one which will probably be agitated throughout the state.

It looks to an amendment in the public school system in the interest of the farmers. This being the era of the alliance, and the day of the farmers' strength, the matter may be taken up by them and made a public issue.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING NEEDED.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural association, of this county, President B. J. Berckmans, the most distinguished horticulturalist and pomologist in America, and an advanced agriculturalist, called attention to the fact that the education received by the farmers in the public schools of the state tended to distract and unfit them for the farm, instead of educating them for their life pursuit. This paper of President Berckmans was made the topic for yesterday's discussion. Mr. Berckmans said the purpose of the paper which he had presented at the last meeting was to call attention to the necessity for the education of farmers, and to suggest the feasibility of making certain changes in the public school system, by which the farmers' children could secure some instruction in the schools which would be of use to farmers. In the paper submitted at the last meeting he said one of the most apparent causes of failure in agricultural pursuits is the almost universal lack of knowledge of plant life. This, with many excellent agricultural publications, available to every farmer, leads to the conclusion that there is urgent need for modification in the curriculum of our common school system. Teaching, as it is now, does not tend to encourage the young generation to follow an agricultural life, as the tendency is to teach branches of knowledge bearing more on commercial pursuits.

STUDIES SUGGESTED.

A course of elementary botany, as well as chemistry, if adopted by our board of education and taught in the more advanced classes of our country schools, is, in my opinion, one of the remedies for the many disasters which make the farmers, vocation not always a remunerative one. Were agricultural branches of knowledge more popular, better results would be derived from the use of what are usually termed "commercial fertilizers." The only way to protect the farmer is by properly educating our young farmers, and thus give him the means of detecting the good farm from the worthless. It is on the uneducated agricultural classes that the fraud is most readily practiced, and when fertilizer manufacturers once know that they have to deal with enlightened people, they will neither palm off an inferior article or fear that when their wares are judicially used, there will be any complaints requiring a special act of the legislature to protect them. Now, my object is to see if we cannot have incorporated in the curriculum of the public schools a branch of study which will awake in the mind of the farmer's son an interest in things about the farm, a knowledge of how plants grow, the different stages between the planting of the seed and the ripening, the different ingredients of plant life and soil, and what sort of fertilizers are needed. Of course these things could only be taught in the elementary rudiments, but it would be sufficient to awaken an interest in such things on the part of the boy and would direct his mind into channels which he could pursue in his reading and learn more fully for himself. I should regard it a valuable service if this society could direct the public education into this channal of usefulness for the farmer."

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

The discussion was joined by General Clement A. Evans, Hon. Martin V. Calvin, Judge W. F. Eve and others, and all cordially endorsed President Berckmans's ideas. On motion of Judge W. F. Eve, a committee was appointed to carry the matter before the next meeting of the Richmond county board of education, before State School Commissioner Sook, and before the state board. The committee is: P. J. Berckmans, W. F. Eve, Martin V. Calvin, Neil McInnis and George Ohl.

J. WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY.

Lines Written While Contemplating Lincoln's Assassination.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—The American received from its Washington correspondent the following extract from J. Wilkes Booth's diary, found in his clothing after his death. It is now in possession of the Department of Justice:

"APRIL 14, Friday, the Ides.—Until today nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we have worked to capture, but our cause being almost lost, something decisives and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, was stopped, but pushed on. A colonel was at his side. I shouted sic semper before I fired. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets. Rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it. Though we hated to kill, our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment.

"The country is not what it was. This forced union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. The night before the deed I wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which I fully set out our reasons for our proceeding. He or the south.

"FRIDAY, 21.—After being hunted like a dog through swamps, woods, and last night being chased till I was forced to return, wet, cold, and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair; and for why? For doing what Brutus was honored for, what made Tell a hero; and yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cutthroat. My act was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great himself; the other had not only his country's, but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone—a country ground beneath this tyranny—and prayed for this end. And yet, now behold the cold hand they extend to me.

"God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see any wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little, I left behind to clear my name the government will not allow to be printed. So ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy, brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no pardon in the heavens for me since man condemns me so.

"I have only heard what has been done (except what I did myself), and it fills me with horror. God try and forgive me, and bless my mother. Tonight I will once more try the river with the intention to cross, though I have a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington and in a measure clear my name, which I feel I can do, I do not repent the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned, with the curse of Cain upon me, when, if the world knew my heart, that one blow would have made me great, though I did desire no greatness.

"Tonight I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who can read his fate? God's will be done. O, may He, may He, spare me that, and let me die bravely. I bless the entire world. I have never hated or wronged any one. This last was not a wrong, unless God deems it so, and it is with Him to damn or bless me.

"And for this brave boy Harold with me, who often prays (yes, before and since) with a true and sincere heart—was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me."

These are the last words in the diary, and probably the last he ever wrote, as he was shot very shortly afterward.

Several large brick stores, a handsome church and several nice residences are in process of construction in Dublin, Ga.

THE CHIEF IN CHARGE.

O. T. Kenan Resumes Control of the Macon Police Force.

MACON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon, Captain O. T. Kenan resumed charge of the police force as chief, his ten days suspension having expired. It has been reported that Chief Kenan would sue the city for the salary of the ten days that he was off duty, and might also sue the city for damages for illegal suspension. THE CONSTITUTION'S representative has never heard the chief express himself on the subject, and it is probable that he will take no move whatever in the matter. His friends, however, think that he has good grounds for a damage suit, and, if he was to listen to some of them, he would sue the city instanter.

Petit Robberies.

MACON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—This morning when George Dure, aged about sixteen years, went to unlock the bureau drawer in which he had put about thirty dollars he had saved up from nickels, etc., he was unable to unlock the drawer and had to break it open, and to his astonishment discovered that some one had stolen the money.

Several German tailors, who board at Mrs. Bennet's, on Walnut street, were robbed last night of a large quantity of clothing.

Cheating and Swindling.

MACON, Ga., January 19.—]Special.]—This afternoon on complaint of Mr. T. C. Parker, who has charge of the news business on trains running out of Macon, Officer Mack arrested one of the young men in Mr. Parker's employ on the charge of cheating and swindling. It is alleged that he has been making cash shortages for some time. He was locked up in the barracks until a warrant can be taken out for him tomorrow.

A Miscreant.

MACON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Mr. W. B. Chapman reports today, that last night when he was aboard the south bound train on the East Tennessee railroad, near Stockbridge, some miscreant hurled a large rock at the train. It went crashing through the blind and glass of a window, and narrowly missed striking a passenger on the head. Had it struck him he would doubtless have been fatally hurt, as the rock was thrown with great violence.

Personal and Social.

MACON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. John C. Curd has returned from Baltimore, where she went to spend the Christmas holidays with her danghter, Miss May Curd, who is attending a fashionable boarding school.

Miss Minnie P. Birch has gone on a visit to Jacksonville.

Mr. Jack Haverly, the well-known minstrel man and his lovely danghter, are in Macon en route to Florida.

Rev. Albert Wardlaw, of Atlanta, is in the city today. He will fill the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church, during the four months' absence of Rev. W. B. Jennings, who will leave soon on a visit to the Holy Land.

Mr. George F. Work, of Philadelphia, president of the Macon street railway, is expected in Macon in a few days on an important business visit.

It is reported that valuable phosphate deposits have been found on land in Florida belonging to Mr. W. B. Sparks, president of the Macon Construction company.

Miss Iola Lamar has gone on a visit to Alabama.

Judge Emory Speer and officers of the United States court have returned from Savannah.

During the present week among some of the social and theatrical attractions are Bristol's trained horses at the academy of music on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights; on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. H. M. Wortham tenders a ladies' reception complimentary to her sister, Miss Clara Dunlap; on Tuesday night a german will be given at the Commercial club complimentary to Misses Swift and Fontaine, of Columbus; on Thursday night Mrs. J. M. Johnston will give a reception; a german will probably be given on Friday night

General Gossip.

MACON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Mr. W. B. Chapman reached the city last night with a carload of mules. Today he was greatly surprised to find that one of the mules was well trained like he may have been in a circus. He kneels as if in prayer, will stand on his hind legs, lie down and imitate sleep, etc., and under no circumstances will allow a negro to ride on him, though he has no objection to a white man doing so.

Professor Ray West has decided to give a children's grand carnival on February 7th. It will occur at the Academy of Music.

The Macon military will parade the streets tomorrow in honor of General Lee's birthday.

The weather was beautiful today. All the churches had large congregations.

HE USED THE GUN.

A Little Boy Makes it Warm for a Negro Farm Hand.

AMERICUS, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning the little six year old son of Mr. Albert Brady, who resides near this city, discovered his father's shot gun lying upon the bed, where it had been carelessly left loaded. About the same time one of the negro farm hands walked upon the porch, whereupon the little fellow seized the gun and blazed away, hitting the negro in the thigh and tearing out about a half a pound of flesh. The negro was terribly frightened, and bellowed lustily, but an examination proved that the shot had produced an exceedingly painful, but not necessarily dangerous wound, and the darkey will likely recover.

Increased Assessments in Macon,

MACON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—City Assessors J. C. Wheeler, George Dene, R. B. Hall are hard at work assessing property for taxes for the year 1890. The indications are that there will be a great increase in the valuation over that of 1889. There have been new houses erected, and much improvements to old houses.

THE OLD WASH POTS.

The Quaint Devices for the Manufacture of Whisky in the Mountains.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., January 13.—[Special.]—The officers for the last few days have been playing havoc with stills in this county. Last night they cut up two stills, destroyed sixteen hundred gallons of beer, more or less, and found another place with all the material and apparatus of the distillery there, save two wash pots, which had just been pulled out of the furnace and carried away. One of the pots was an old lady's wash pot, which had been stolen. When the old lady got up this morning the pot was setting on the very spot from where it was taken about a month ago.

While the world is making such strides in progress, and the advancement of literature, science and art, the backwoods mountaineer has not fallen behind in his avocation. He has learned the art of making as fine whisky in a wash pot as can be found anywhere; and if he can get enough copper to bottom a box, he does not ask anything more to set himself up in business, put up a distillery in a side room of his dwelling house; the whole apparatus consisting of his wife's wash pot for the still, his half-bushel measure for the cap, and an old shotgun barrel for the worm. But one of his brethren got mad with him because he refused to credit him for a pint of whisky, and reported the parson. So one Saturday when the venerable preacher and his family had gone to church, the officers came, and, without mercy, fell upon the old lady's wash pot and left it scattered all over the floor, and turned over the beer.

The subject of the preacher's sermon that day was, "The Patience of Job," and he expatiated very warmly upon the patience of Job, and adjured his people to be as patient as Job in bearing the troubles, vexations and afflictions of this life and never complain. When services were over and they were all ready to go home, one of the deacons, who had brought his jug along to get him a little whisky for Sunday, accompanied the preacher home.

JOB NEVER HAD THIS AFFLICTION.

On arriving at home and seeing what was done, the preacher was very much irritated, and commenced expressing himself in forcible language. "But we must be as patient as Job, and never complain," said the deacon. "As patient as Job!" exclaimed the preacher. "I read no where in the Bible where a hellish set of revenue officers ever went to Job's house, while he was out warning sinners to repent, and broke up his wife's wash pot and played the devil in general, just because a man was attending to his own business. Don't talk to me about patience. I don't see anywhere in the Bible where Job ever had to contend with such infernal rascals."

MADISON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Messrs. J. H. Tunnell and Lee Trammell, two worthy and honorable young men, will open a large dry goods house, in the store now occupied by M. A. Hammond, on February 10th. They left for New York this morning to purchase their stock.

ONE MAN KILLED

AND TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The Deputy Marshal Stabbed in the Back—A Sensational Night in West Point—Blind Tiger Whisky the Cause.

WEST POINT, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Last evening and night seemed to be fated for West Point. Several difficulties occurred, in which several men were badly wounded and one man, Nole n Sherrell, colored, was killed

THE FIRST DIFFICULTY.

The first difficulty originated about 5 o'clock and grew out of a dispute between a white and a colored man over some trivial matter. Both were full of liquor and the lie passed and a pistol was drawn, and what seemed to be a serious altercation, was stopped by the timely appearance of the marshal, who arrested both parties. Mr. George Burdett, being deputized by the marshal, had Troy Winston, colored, in custody, and while his back was turned, a negro woman named Mary Sherrell slipped up and stabbed him in the right side with a long knife, inflicting a very painful wound. She was promptly arrested, and is now in jail. Burdett's wound is not thought to be dangerous.

THE FIGHTING RENEWED.

About 10 o'clock last night another difficulty occurred at the house of Mary Mercifull, colored, who is a notorious bad character, and keeps anything but a chaste house, between several white and colored people, in which several heads were bruised. It re-opened about an hour later near the railroad crossing between the same parties, but this time with guns and pistols, and there was one man killed and two badly wounded.

NOLEN SHERRELL, colored, killed; shot in the breast.

ALEX DAVIDSON, colored; wounded in the leg.

WESLY FREEMAN, colored; wounded in the leg and very dangerously.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Linda Lynde in the Del Monte Wave.

It was many years ago, and I had not been long in practice at the time. I had not gone to bed at 10 o'clock, thoroughly worn out, for I had spent the best part of the previous day and night in trying to keep life in the body of a poor fellow who had fallen from a scaffolding and broken his skull. A sharp ring at the door was followed by the appearance of my servant, who handed me a card. It bore the inscription:

"MRS. RUGBY-ELSMERE,
"Thursday. 3429 Sacramento street."

Below the name an unsteady hand had scrawled the words:

"Come immediately."

Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere was a fashionable young lady, married to a man of wealth. It had been a love match; and, but the fact that she was an inveterate flirt and he as jealous as Othello, it appeared to have been a happy marriage. It was Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere's disposition never to see a man without wanting to capture him. She was flighty and whimsical, and would constantly send me to prescribe for imaginary ailments. So, concluding that on this occasion there was nothing serious the matter, and that rest was more important for me than one hour's chatter would be to her, I scribbled on a card:

"Dr. Huntley is laid up with a bad cold, and begs Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere to send for Dr. Channing."

With which I turned around and almost directly fell asleep. I was awakened by the presence of a veiled and cloaked lady in the room, who was uttering my name in a voice which was part whisper and part shriek. I started up.

"Oh, doctor, come quickly, for God's sake!"

"What has happened?" I asked.

A torrent of sobs choked her voice for a moment. Then she spoke—a single word, or perhaps two at a time:

"A dreadful thing—Captain Gordon—he called—in spite of my husband's prohibition—and I saw him—and—and—and he had a convulsion—and we can't bring him to—and I expect Mr. Rugby-Elsmere home almost immediately—he is at the club. O, dear. doctor—do come—come quickly."

I was on my feet in an instant, and proceeded to dress without any thought of the impropriety. I remembered having heard Captain Gordon's name coupled with hers.

"I will order my carriage," said I.

"I have one at the door."

We were quickly driving in the direction of her house. She never spoke, but, seizing my hand, she ground it with her slender fingers. When the carriage stopped she groaned:

"O, doctor, if you only knew what agony I am enduring!"

She was tearless, petrified by grief and horror, as she let me in with her latch key.

The room in which she showed me was in disorder. There was a basin of water on the floor, with wet towels beside it; there was a smell of vinegar and ammonia. The lady, with the assistance of her servant, had evidently been trying to restore the sufferer to his senses. His coat was off; his necktie and the upper part of his shirt had been loosed. He lay on his back in the center of the room. His features were contorted. I knelt beside him and felt his hands—they were clammy. I placed my hand on his heart—it was still. I placed a hand-glass before his mouth—the shining surface showed no film. After a few moments' study I turned to Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere and said:

"It is all over—he is dead!"

With a piercing shriek she threw herself on the body, clasping it round the neck, and kissing it wildly on the mouth, on the eyes, on the forehead; then, turning the head round, she whispered into the ear which would never hear mortal sound again:

"Farewell, my darling!"

I then realized that a family doctor may have duties not strictly professional. I said sharply:

"Madam, you will be so good as to rise and let me attend to the patient. Please help me to put on this coat."

It was no easy task, the arms was so inert; but we accomplished it, and I buttoned his shirt an dfastened his necktie.

"Perhaps," said I, "it might be as well to brush his hair and beard."

The servant, who was standing by with her teeth chattering as if she had the ague, brought brush and comb. Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere combed his hair and tenderly arranged his mustache, curling it round her finger with trembling hand.

"Now, if you please, if you two will help me we will take him down to the reception room."

I took his head, each of the women one foot, and so we carried him down, and set him in a sitting position in a large arm chair. I put out the hall light and would not allow the chandelier in the reception room to be lit.

These precautions had hardly been taken before a latch key in the lock of the hall door gave warning of the husband's return. As he groped his way through the dark hall, feeling for the walls with his fingers, I called to him:

"Is that you, Rugby?"

"Yes," was the surprised reply

"Come here, old boy; we've had an accident—a rather annoying accident. My friend and I had been paying an evening call to your good wife, when, on leaving, my friend had a rush of blood to the head, and, begad! I haven't been able to bring him to his senses."

"The devil!" said the master of the house. "Let us have a light, and I will help you." And he drew a match safe from his pocket.

"No, no!" I cried. "He must be kept in the dark if we expect to bring him to. Just help me carry him to my carriage; I don't believe the poor devil can walk."

"As you please. You ought to know."

The husband took the feet of his now helpless rival. I took his head. Between us, with Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere lighting us, we carried him down the steps and to the carriage.

"Come, my good fellow," said I, addressing the corpse, "make an effort; you'll be all right in an hour or two. Get into the carriage."

With a shove of my shoulder I pushed him in, and bade the driver go to my house.

As we left the husband said:

"It's nothing serious, I hope? We could put him up here all night, you know."

"Oh, no," I replied airily. "It won't amount to anything."

The next day the evening papers announced that Capt. Gordon had died very suddenly of cerebral apoplexy while in the act of visiting his friend, Dr. Huntley; and the coroner, who called as a matter of form, finding the symptoms correspond, took no further steps in the matter.

This was just a year before Mrs. Rugby-Elsmere got her divorce.

Zeb Vance's Story.

From the New York Tribune.

"Zeb" Vance was holding forth in one of the cloak rooms of the senate the other day on the evils of intemperance. I do not know whether he intended to "point a moral and adorn a tale," or whether he expected that the seed, in the company that he was in, should fall on fruitful ground. Whatever his motive in telling the following little story, I omit, for obvious reasons of delicacy, all mention of names. Said the genial senator from North Carolina:

"There was a camp meeting held last year in the immediate neighborhood of my home in Charlotte. Among the many colored people present was 'Aunt Nina,' who was noted for the length and breadth of her prayers, in which she never failed to make mention of her old master, who was too much given to drink. On this particular occasion, after having disposed of all the rest of creation, she became more than usually fervent in her appeal in his behalf, requesting as 'special favor that he be saved from a drunkard's grave at least,' and accompanied the request with this irresistible appeal:

"'O Lord, how would it look! him in hell, with his bald head, and drunk at that!'"

Prize Yield of Corn and Wheat.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The most phenomenal yield of corn ever produced in America has been awarded the prize of $500 offered by the American Agriculturist for the largest crop of shelled corn grown on one acre in 1889. The crop was within a fraction of 255 bushels, green weight, which shrunk to 239 bushels when kiln dried, and when chemical dried contained 217 bushels. The South Carolina state board of agriculture doubled the prize, making the award $1,000 in all. This crop was grown by Z. G. Drake, of Marlboro county, South Carolina. It is nearly twice as large as the largest authenticated crop ever before reported. The $500 awarded for the largest yield of wheat last year goes to Henry F. Burton, of Salt Lake City, Utah. for a yield of eighty bushels on one acre.

Meat Destroyed in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17.—Special.—One of the very serious effects of the midsummer midwinter weather that prevails in this state is the loss to the agricultural community in meat. The Carolina farmers generally cure their own bacon. The hog-killing time occurs in December. Reports from almost every section of the state indicate that the hog crop has been an entire failure. Thousands of pounds of meat have rotted and in many sections have been thrown out in the fields owing to the summer weather.

Death of Mrs. Jewell.

AUSTELL, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jewell, wife of Rev. Mr. E. Jewell, died yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness. She leaves a family of two sons and four daughters.

A Curious Industry.—The battlefields around Atlanta afford a curious industry to the street gamins. It is the gathering up of minnie balls and bullets of various sorts. After a rain or snow the bullets become exposed on the surface, and women and boys gather up baskets full of these leaden reminders of the siege of Atlanta.

Captain W. M. Middlebrook's store, on West Peter's street, is one of the greatest repositories. They bring the result of their gleanings there and dispose of the miscellaneous crop of relics for about five cents a pound in exchange for merchandise. The plumbers and hardware men pay from three to five cents a pound for the lead in bulk, and thus the battered reminders of the war find their way into the joints of lead and iron piping that are being laid in the streets and in the dwellings of the growing city.

Many of the bullets are curiously battered into all sorts of fantastic shapes and would prove a feast for the relic hunter who would take the trouble to go through them and select the rarer pecimens.

A COUNTRY EXCURSION—In December, would not be very enjoyable ordinary winters, but this is an exception.

"Mr. W. D. Pease and I," said Mr. A. O. Venable yesterday, "had one of the most delightful trips during the ten days that we traveled through the country, that I ever experienced.

"We had a buggy and our guns and dogs, and we just had a merry old time. We went down by Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Jug Tavern and a number of other small towns. When we would get in eight or ten miles of a town we would send the negro on with the buggy and we would tramp through the woods. You never saw the like of game that we shot, and at every town there was a dance at night, so that we had all the pleasure that could be crowded into the day and night.

"The roads are in capital condition, the woods dry and pleasant, and to the true sportsman it was all that could be desired."

Brazilian Affairs.—In a letter received lately by Dr. J. M. F. Gaston, from the Rev. A. L. Blackford, dated at Bahia, W. S. of Brazil, December 9, 1889. The following account of the political situation is given:

You will see by the papers that we are living under republican government. Everything has been wonderfully quiet. Our city is said to be much more orderly than it used to be, for most of the rough, rowdy fellows are in prison. People say that there are seven hundred persons in prison here in this city. The common people are very much frightened.

The government is speaking of allowing civil marriages, separation of church and state, etc. The revolution was effected in the provinces by telegrams. Campos Salles, of Campinos, is minister of justice in the provisional government. Viva a republico dos estodos unidos do Brazil.

Judge Clark and the Reformatory.—Judge Richard H. Clark yesterday, in expressing regret that he could not be present in person to say and do what he could Sunday, at the opera house, to help the movement for a reformatory, remarked: "I am heartily in favor of the movement—most heartily. I am really the first suggestor of the reformatory, eleven years ago during the constitutional convention, but it met with so little favor that I became discouraged. Often I have spoken of its necessity from the bench.

DUBLIN, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—F. G. Corker and wife, nee Miss Lillian Cole, of Tennille, have returned from a pleasant bridal tour through north Georgia. Mr. Corker is junior member of the law firm of Felder & Corker.

COCKCROWING.

When 'gins to pale the morning star,
And all the rest grow sleepy-eyed
With watching rosy Dawn unbar
Her gates through which the sun will ride,
Then breaks upon the drowsy ear,
Affrighting Fancy's elfin crew,
The clarion cock-adoodle-doo
From throat of dreaming chanticleer.

But, lo! from rival throats as strong
Bursts peal on peal of silvery sound
Till rolls the matin tide of song,
Responsive, all the country round,
And spreads to hamlets far and near,
And breaks their slumber-curtain thro'—
This lusty cock-a-doodle-doo
From throat of dreaming chanticleer.

Now, Chloe, light the kitchen fire,
Now, Remus, feed each patient beast;
Soon Phœbus, o'er each grassy spire,
Will scatter diamonds from the east:
And, Beauty, wake and hear, O. hear.
There's work for me and love for you,
So says the cock-a-doodle-do
From throat of dreaming chanticleer.

—WILLIAM T. DUMAS,

Sparta, Ga.

THEN AND NOW.

Once thro' all my life there rippled,
Songs of mirth and joy and glee;
Once there flitted thro' my fancy
Visions born of ecstacy.

And my heart was filled with laughter,
Pouring forth its merry call,
That no time was there for weeping
For the sunshine flooded all.

I could close my eyes in dreaming
And the fairest visions see,
Keeping time to happy music
Rippling in my heart for me.

But the songs are hushed and over,
And the visions slipped away;
Pain has silenced them forever,
Turned the rosy dawn to gray.

I can see the sunshine flooding,
Other hearts with love and glee,
All that's left of all the dreaming,
Is remembered joys to me.

—MARGIE K. BELL.

FACTS AND FANCIES

TAKEN FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK.

The Town of Jasper, Fla., and Its Prosperity—Miles of Saw Mills in South Georgia—Negroes Coming to Georgia.

JASPER, Fla,, January 19.—[Special.]—It would be hard to find a more prosperous town for its size in the entire state of Florida than Jasper, located on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, where that line crosses the Savannah, Florida and Western. Jasper has a population of about fifteen hundred, and the business portion of the place consists of twelve or fifteen good stores kept by enterprising merchants. The people are sociable, full of energy, and determined to make their town an important point on the new road. For some time they have been hampered by a miserable mail service, and rejoice at hearing that this important matter is to be remedied, and a reliable daily mail given from Atlanta, and all points north of Jasper. The completion of the Georgia Southern and Florida has infused new blood into the veins of the people of the town and filled them with hopes that cannot fail to be realized. The Georgia Southern and Florida gives Jasper quick transportation to Macon and Atlanta, while the Savannah, Florida and Western places at the disposal of her merchants the markets of Savannah and Jacksonville. Among the most enterprising citizens of Jasper is Mr. F. B. Sweet, the druggist, who, at one time, was a resident of Atlanta. He is doing well, and says that the town, as well as the country about it, is in a prosperous condition. The country tributary to Jasper is well adapted to farming, particularly with reference to long-staple or sea-island cotton, and, in consequence, this is a fine market for that product. Fruit and vegetables for northern markets are also raised in great abundance, and the revenue derived from this source is very considerable. The business of the town may be estimated, when I say that while there I met at least a dozen drummers from everywhere, all of whom reported plenty of trade in their respective lines, and, as usual, Atlanta was well represented among them, showing the enterprise of the merchants of the gate city.

NEGROES COMING TO GEORGIA.

While on my way to Jasper I saw many things of interest, which may be mentioned here.

At Valdosta I witnessed the transfer of about one hundred negroes of all sizes and ages. They were from Enfield, Halifax county, North Carolina, and were on their way to Jim Young's turpentine farm, about ten miles from Valdosta. The negroes came over the Savannah, Florida and Western to Valdosta in a passenger coach, from which they were transferred to a regular cattle or stock car, that from its general appearance showed that it had very recently, probably that very day, been used for the transportation of cattle or some other kind of stock. The darkies did not seem to mind in the least the fact that the car had not been cleaned out before being placed in it, and apparently disregarded its condition as they hustled each other into it. Men, women and children with their baggage were thrown in pell mell, the usual number of hound dogs not being forgotten in the rush. No discrimination as to the accommodations could be claimed by them, as all of the other cars of the train were equally as ventilated and some of them equally as dirty.

The negroes claimed that they had left North Carolina to come to Georgia for employment, as crops had been bad there, and work was scarce. They gave it out that within the next few weeks a thousand or more would follow them for the turpentine farms of south Georgia

BUILDING BIG WAREHOUSES.

In many of the counties of South Georgia the prosperous condition of the Farmers' Alliance organizations is shown by handsome warehouses now being built for the accommodation of their product. At Valdosta the Loundes County Alliance association has about completed an immense warehouse near the depot of the Georgia Southern and Florida. The building is of brick, with iron roof, and is fire-proof. It cost $5,000, and will hold about 2,500 bales of cotton. The alliancemen of the county, with much pride, point out to their visiting brethren this warehouse as an evidence of their success, and have a right to do so as the building is, no doubt, one of the handsomest of its character in the state.

A CHAIN OF SAWMILLS.

Travelers on the Georgia Southern and Florida cannot but notice the great number of sawmills along the line of the road. At night the scene is such as to impress the traveler with an idea that the woods on both sides of the road were on fire mile after mile, and during the day, when the mills are cutting lumber, the buzz of the saws is almost continual. They are located so closely together as to suggest that they might be one sawmill for every mile-post along the entire route. I asked an official of the road if he could tell me how many mills there were on the line of the Georgia Southern and Florida.

Said he, "The Lord only knows, I have never been able to find out although I have been asked this question a dozen times. I tried to count them a few days ago and I got as far as fifty-one that I knew of, and since then have heard of several more. Almost daily new mills are opening up, so you will see that it is impossible to keep track of them. There are nine mills between Valdosta and Tifton that I know of and there may be as many more. Then between Tifton and Cordele there is a mill at every station. Besides these mills, there are quite a number on the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad, which connects with the Georgia Southern and Florida at Cordele.

HOW DID IT GET THERE.

I met a friend on the train, who was just from Pensacola, Fla., and was told by him of a rather novel discoverymade by a man who was boring for an artesian well only recently near that city. He said that at a distance of one hundred feet below the surface the trunks of large walnut trees in good state of preservation were discovered. The well digger, having some curiosity, made an opening and found that the trees were buried in an upright position, just as they had grown, and among their branches were the roots of other trees then growing upon the upper strata of the earth. This discovery is something that the inventor of the fifteen puzzle can go to work on and see what he can do in the way of explaining it. It is claimed that the walnut is in such good condition that it would be marketable if it could be taken out, but this can't be done, as the expense of mining it would be greater than the market value of the product after it was reclaimed. This discovery suggests the idea that in time there must have been two Floridas, upper and lower, and that lower Florida got there first.

SUWANEE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

While at Jasper, I ran over to Suwanee Sulphur Springs, only seven miles away, kept by L. W. Scoville at one time in connection with the management of the Kimball and Markham, of this city, and who has associated with him, T. K. Leslie, a popular hotel man. There I found about eighty guests, many of them from Savannah and Atlanta, among them, Gazaway Hartridge and wife, Austin R. Myers and wife and Andrew Hauley, of Savannah, and Dr. J. P. Logan and wife, Colonel J. W. Culpepper and the two Misses Culpeppers, of Atlanta. This resort covers two hundred acres, has two large hotels, and eighteen cottages. The principal attraction is the spring, which, instead of bubbling up, gushes out of the bank of the Suwanee river through an opening 10x36 inches and with immense force. Imagine a volume of water from a dozen of our fire hydrants combined, being driven out of an opening 10x36 with fire pressure on and you will form some idea of the size of the volume of water, and its form as it shoots out of the bank of the Suwanee, and into the river, a regular underground river in itself. As to the qualities of the water, Dr. Logan says that they are the finest he knows of, and that it will cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, and skin troubles. He showed me two pairs of crutches, left by Mrs. W. J. Goodwin, of Savannah, and Mr. Tate, of Brunswick, who came there for rheumatism, and, upon being cured, left their surplus limbs as evidences of the curative powers of the waters of the resort.

THE PHOSPHATE FEVER.

At Suwanee I found a wave of excitement, brought about by the discovery of phosphate rock in Florida. The building material, to a large extent, used in the construction of the hotels at the resort and the depot at the station, is cochina, a white rocky deposit that abounds in great quantities on the Suwanee hotel property, and many people there believe that this cochina is nothing more or less than phosphate rock. Mr. Culpeper, Mr. Leslie and others have sent samples to a chemist, and are looking for favorable returns. In using the material for building purposes, it is utilized in its rough state, and the contrast between the white cochina and the bright red brick gives the walls of a house a handsome and novel appearance.

Examinations of specimens of cochina show it contains in a petrified state, wood, shells, bones and fish. A visitor picked up a petrified skull, small in size, which he thinks must have belonged to the remains of an infant. He refused $100 for his curiosity, and carried it to his northern home with him. S. W. P.

Up Went McGinty.

From the New York Sun.

"Whar's Bill?"

"Gone ter heaven, I guess."

"Dead?"

"Guess so. Tried to ride my broncho."

"Whar's he buried?"

"Aint buried. He never come down."

His Name Is McGinty.—Mr. Charlie Hayne has at his store, corner of Wall and Peachtree streets, an alligator which fully excuses his chestnutty name. His alligatorship is only about a year old and small for his age at that. He was sent from Florida to M. A. McD. Wilson, finally falling into the hands of Mr. Hayne some four months ago. A few days after the scaly little creature had been comfortably housed by his new owner, he took a notion to pay a visit to Mc—— or somebody else in the lower regions. He broke out of his cage, and crawling between two paving stones in front of the store disappeared—fell to the bottom of the cellar beneath. He remained there more than a week, when Mr. Hayes accidentally discovered him and lodged him back in his cage again; also christening him after his famous predecessor, who went to the bottom of the sea. But the strangest thing about the alligator is that for three months, ever since his picnic under the paving stones, he has refused to eat anything. Mr. Hayne has tempted him with fat flies, ancient beef, and almost everything else supposed to be served on an alligator's bill of fare, but to no avail. He declined all invitations to eat, and yet keeps fat and healthy ooking.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah ......7 00 am	*No. 2, to Macon, Albany, Thomasville and Sanannah......7 00 am
*No. 15, from Griffin and East Point.....8 00 am	*No. 14, for Macon, ...10 42 pm
*No. 11, from Jacksonville, Albany and Macon......11 45 am	No. 20, to Hapeville, ...11 50 am
No. 19, from Hapeville and E. Point...1 50 pm	*No. 12, to Macon, Albany and Jacksonville, ...2 15 pm
*No. 1, from Jacksonville, Savannah and Macon......5 45 pm	*No. 16, to East Point and Griffin.....5 00 pm
*No. 13, from Thomasville, Albany and Macon......9 30 pm	*No. 4, to Macon, Savannah and Jacksonville ......7 05 pm
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......10 30 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Knoxville and Memphis, and Ala. points......7 40 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati..11 50 am	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis ......2 00 pm
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville......12 40 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......12 50 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon...7 55 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......12 00 m
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chat'ga*.. 6 32am	To Chattanooga* 7 50am
From Marietta.. 8 35am	To Marietta.....11 45am
From Rome.....11 06am	To Chattanooga* 1 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 1 45pm	To Rome........ 3 45pm
From Marietta.. 2 58pm	To Marietta..... 4 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 6 40pm	To Chattanooga* 6 18pm
From Chat'ga*..10 32pm	To Chattanooga*11 15pm
From Marietta‡.10 30am	To Marietta‡.... 4 00pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma*.... 6 50am	To Selma*....... 1 25pm
From West Pt... 9 15am	To West Point.. 3 35pm
From Selma*.... 2 10pm	To Selma*....... 9 50pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*. 6 30am	To Augusta*.... 8 00am
From Covin't'n.. 7 55am	To Decatur...... 8 55am
From Decatur...10 15am	To Clarkston....12 10pm
From Augusta*. 1 00pm	To Augusta*.... 2 45pm
From Clarkston. 2 20pm	To Decatur...... 3 45pm
From Decatur... 4 45pm	To Covington... 6 20pm
Brom Augusta*. 5 45pm	To Augusta*....11 15pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
From Lula...... 7 50am	To Washington*. 7 10am
From Wash'ton*11 00am	To Lula.......... 4 30pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington*. 6 00pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Gre'n'fille*. 6 05am	To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm
From Tal'poosa*. 9 15am	To Tallapoosa*.. 5 00pm
From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm	To Greenville*..10 45pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Fort Valley *11 50 am and 6 15 pm	To Fort Valley *3 05 pm and 7 00 am

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Central time.

TALMAGE IN LONDON.

HE TAKES FOR HIS SUBJECT "THE PHILLIPIAN EARTHQUAKE."

The Prison of Paul and Silas—Text: Acts xvi, 31: "Belive on the Lord Jesus Christ and Thou Shalt Be Saved."

LONDON, January 19.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., of Brooklyn, preached in this city today, taking for his text Acts xvi, 31: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." He said:

Jails are dark, dull, damp, loathsome places even now; but they were worse in the apostolic times. I imagine, today, we are standing in the Philippian dungeon. Do you not feel the chill? Do you not hear the groan of those incarcerated ones who for ten years have not seen the sunlight, and the deep sigh of women who remember their father's house, and mourn over their wasted estates? Listen again. It is the cough of a consumptive, or the struggle of one in a nightmare of a great horror. You listen again and hear a culprit, his chains rattling as he rolls over in his dreams, and you say: "God pity the prisoner." But there is another sound in that prison. It is a song of joy and gladness. What a place to sing in! The music comes winding through the corridors of the prison, and in all the dark wards the whisper is heard: "What's that? What's that?" It is the song of Paul and Silas. They cannot sleep. They have been whipped, very badly whipped. The long gashes on their backs are bleeding yet. They lie flat on the cold ground, their feet fast in wooden sockets, and of course they cannot sleep. But they can sing. Jailer, what are you doing with these people? Why have they been put in here? O, they have been trying to make the world better. Is that all? That is all. A pit for Joseph. A lion's cave for Daniel. A blazing furnace for Shadrach. Clubs for John Wesley. An anathema for Philip Melancthon. A dungeon for Paul and Silas. But while we are standing in the gloom of that Philippian dungeon, and we hear the mingling voices of sob, and groan, and blasphemy, and hallelujah, suddenly an earthquake! The iron bars of the prison twist, the pillars crack off, the solid masonry begins to heave and rock till all the doors swing open, and the walls fall with a terrific crash. The jailer, feeling himself responsible for these prisoners, and feeling suicide to be honorable—since Brutus killed himself, and Cato killed himself, and Cassius killed himself—puts his sword to his own heart, proposing with one strong, keen thrust to put an end to his excitement and agitation. But Paul cries out: "Stop! stop! Do thyself no harm. We are all here." Then I see the jailer running through the dust and amid the ruin of that prison, and I see him throwing himself down at the feet of these prisoners, crying out: "What shall I do? What shall I do?" Did Paul answer: "Get out of this place before there is another earthquake; put handcuffs and hopples on these other prisoners, lest they get away!" No word of that kind. Compact, thrilling, tremendous answer; answer memorable all through earth and heaven: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

Well, we have all read of the earthquake in Lisbon, in Lima, in Aleppo and in Caraccas; but we live in a latitude where in all our memory there has not been one severe volcanic disturbance. And yet we have seen fifty earthquakes. Here is a man who has been building up a large fortune. His bid on the money market was felt in all the cities. He thinks he has got beyond all annoying rivalries in trade, and he says to himself: "Now I am free and safe from all possible perturbation." But a national panic strikes the foundations of the commercial world, and crash! goes all that magnificent business establishment. He is a man who has built up a very beautiful home. His daughters have just came home from the seminary with diplomas of graduation. His sons have started in life, honest, temperate and pure. When the evening lights are struck, there is a happy and an unbroken family circle. But there has been an accident down at the beach. The young man ventured too far out in the surf. The telegraph hurled the terror up to the city. An earthquake struck under the foundations of that beautiful home. The piano closed; the curtains dropped; the laughter hushed. Crash! go all those domestic hopes, and prospects, and expectations. So, my friends, we have all felt the shaking down of some great trouble, and there was a time when we were as much excited as this man of the text, and we cried out as he did: "What shall I do? What shall I do?" The same reply that the apostle made to him is appropriate to us: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." There are some documents of so little importance that you do not care to put any more than your last name under them, or even your initials; but there are some documents of so great importance that you write out your full name. So the Saviour in some parts of the Bible is called "Lord," and in other parts of the Bible he is called "Jesus," and in other parts of the Bible he is called "Christ;" but that there might be no mistake about this passage, all three names come in together—"the Lord Jesus Christ." Now, who is this Being that you want me to trust in and believe in? Men sometimes come to me with credentials and certificates of good character; but I cannot trust them. There is some dishonesty in their looks that makes me know I shall be cheated if I confide in them. You cannot put your heart's confidence in a man until you know what stuff he is made of, and am I unreasonable this morning, when I stop to ask you who this is that you want me to trust in? No man would think of venturing his life on a vessel going out to sea, that had never been inspected. No, you must have the certificate hung amidships, telling how many tons it carries, and how long ago it was built, and who built it, and all about it. And you cannot expect me to risk the cargo of my immortal interests on board any craft till you tell me what it is made of, and where it was made, and what it is. When, then, I ask you who this is you want me to trust in, you tell me he was a very attractive person. You tell me that the contemporary writers describe him, and they give the color of his eyes, and the color of his hair, and they describe his whole appearance as being resplendent. Christ did not tell the children to come to him. "Suffer little children to come unto me," was not spoken to the children; it was spoken to the Pharisees. The children had come without any invitation. No sooner did Jesus appear than the little ones pitched from their mother's arms, an avalanche of beauty and love, into his lap. "Suffer little children to come unto me." That was addressed to the Pharisees; not to the children. Christ did not ask John to put his head down on his bosom; John could not help but put his head there. Such eyes, such cheeks, such a chin, such hair, such physical condition and appearance—why, it must have been completely captivating and winsome. I suppose a look at him was just to love him. O! how attractive his manner. Why, when they saw Christ coming along the street, they ran into their houses, and they wrapped up their invalids as quick as they could, and brought them out that he might look at them. O! there was something so pleasant, so inviting, so cheering in everything he did, in his very look. When these sick ones were brought out did he say: "Take away these sores; do not trouble me with these leprosies?" No, no; there was a kind look, there was a gentle word, there was a healing touch. They could not keep away from him.

In addition to this softness of character there was a fiery momentum. How the old hypocrites trembled before him. How the kings of the earth turned pale. Here is a plain man with a few sailors at his back coming off the sea of Galilee, going up to the palace of the Cæsars, making that palace quake to the foundations, and uttering a word of mercy and kindness which throbs through all the earth, and through all the heavens, and through all the ages. Oh! he was a loving Christ. But it was not effeminacy, or insipidity of character; it was accompanied with majesty, infinite and omnipotent. Lest the world should not realize His earnestness, this Christ mounts the cross. You say: "If Christ has to die, why not let Him take some deadly potion and lie on a couch in some bright and beautiful home? If He must die, let Him expire amid all kindly attentions." No, the world must hear the hammers on the heads of the spikes. The world must listen to the death rattle of the sufferer. The world must feel His warm blood dropping on each cheek while it looks up into the face of His anguish. And so the cross must be lifted, and the hole is dug on the top of Calvary. It must be dug three feet deep, and then the cross is laid on the ground, and the sufferer is stretched upon it, and the nails are pounded through nerve, and muscle and bone, through the right hand, through the left hand; and then they shake his right hand to see if it is fast, and they shake his left foot to see if it is fast, and then they heave up the wood, half a dozen shoulders under the weight, and they put the end of the cross to the mouth of the hole, and they plunge it in. all the weight of his body coming down for the first time on the spikes; and while some hold the cross upright, others throw in the dirt and trample it down, and trample it hard. O, plant that tree well and thoroughly, for it is to bear fruit such as no other tree ever bore. Why did Christ endure it? He could have taken those rocks, and with them crushed His crucifiers. He could have reached up and grasped the sword of the Omnipotent God and with one clean cut have tumbled them into perdition. But no, He was to die. He must die. His life for my life. His life for your life. In one of the European cities a young man died on the scaffold for the crime of murder. Some time after the mother of this young man was dying, and the priest came in, and she made confession to the priest that she was the murderer, and not her son; in a moment of anger she had struck her husband a blow that slew him. The son came suddenly into the room, and was washing away the wounds and trying to resuscitate his father, when some one looked through the window and saw him, and supposed him to be the criminal. That young man died for his own mother. You say: "It was wonderful that he never exposed her." But I tell you of a grander thing. Christ, the Son of God, died not for His mother, not for His father, but for His sworn enemies. O, such a Christ as that—so loving, so self-sacrificing—can you not trust Him?

I think there are many under the spirit of God who are saying: "I will trust him if you will only tell me how;" and the great question asked by thousands in this assemblage is: "How? how?" And while I answer your question I look up and utter the prayer which Rowland Hill so often uttered in the midst of his sermons: "Master, help!" How are you to trust in Christ? Just as you trust in any one. You trust your partner in business with important things. If a commercial house give you a note payable three months hence, you expect the payment of that note at the end of three months. You have perfect confidence in their word and in their ability. You go home today. You expect there will be food on the table. You have confidence in that. Now, I ask you to have the same confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ. He says: "You believe; I take away your sins;" and they are all taken away. "What!" you say, "before I pray any more? Before I read my Bible any more? Before I cry over my sins any more?" Yes, this moment. Believe with all your heart and you are saved. Why, Christ is only waiting to get from you what you give to scores of people every day. What is that? Confidence. If these people whom you trust day by day are more worthy than Christ, if they are more faithful than Christ, if they have done more than Christ ever did, then give them the preference; but if you really think that Christ is as trustworthy as they are, then deal with him as fairly. "Oh," says some one in a light way, "I believe that Christ was born in Bethlehem, and I believe that he died on the cross." Do you believe it with your head or your heart? I will illustrate the difference. You are in your own house. In the morning you open a newspaper, and you read how Captain Braveheart on the sea risked his life for the salvation of his passengers. You say: "What a grand fellow he must have been! His family deserves very well of the country." You fold the newspaper and sit down at the table, and perhaps do not think of that incident again. That is historical faith. But now you are on the sea, and it is night, and you are asleep, and are awakened by the shriek of "fire!" You rush out on the deck. You hear amid the wringing of the hands and the fainting, the cries: "No hope! We are lost! We are lost!" The sail puts out its wings of fire, the ropes make a burning lader in the night heavens, the spirit of wreck hisses the in waves, and on the hurricane deck shakes out its banner of smoke and darkness. "Down with the life boats!" cries the captain. "Down with the life boats!" People rush into them. The boats are about full. Room only for one more man. You are standing on the deck beside the captain? Who shall it be? You or the captain? The captain says: "You." You jump and are saved. He stands there, and dies. Now, you believe that Captain Braveheart sacrificed himself for his passengers, but you believe it with love, with tears, with hot and long continued exclamations, with grief at his loss and with joy at you deliverance. That is saving faith. In other words, what you believe with all the heart, and believe in regard to yourself. On this hinge turns my sermon; aye, the salvation of your immortal soul.

You often go across a bridge you know nothing about. You do not know who built the bridge. you do not know what material it is made of; but you come to it, and walk over it; and ask no questions. And here is an arched bridge blasted from the "Rock of Ages," and built by the architect of the whole universe, spanning the dark gulf between sin and righteousness, and all God asks you is to walk across it; and you start, and you come to it, and you stop, and you go a little way on and you stop, and you fall back and you experiment. You say: "How do I know that bridge will hold me?" instead of marching on with firm step, asking no questions, but feeling that the strength of the eternal God is under you. O, was there ever a prize offered so cheap as pardon and heaven are offered to you? For how much? A million dollars? It is certainly worth more than that. But cheaper than that you can have it. Ten thousand dollars? Less than that. Five thousand dollars? Less than that. One dollar? Less than that. One farthing? Less than that. "Without money and without price." No money to pay. No journey to take. No penance to suffer. Only just one decisive action of the soul: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Shall I try to tell you what it is to be saved? I cannot tell you. No man, no angel can tell you. But I can hint at it. For my text brings me up to this point: "Thou shalt be saved." It means a happy life here, and a peaceful death and a blissful eternity. It is a grand thing to go to sleep at night, and to get up in the morning, and to do business all day feeling that all is right between my heart and God. No accident, no sickness, no persecution, no peril, no sword can do me any permanent damage. I am a forgiven child of God, and he is bound to see me through. He has sworn he will see me through. The mountains may depart, the earth may burn, the light of the stars may be blown out by the blast of the judgment hurricane; but life and death, things present and things to come, are mine. Yea, farther than that—it means a peaceful death.

Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Sigourney, Dr. Young and almost all the poets have said handsome things about death. There is nothing beautiful about it. When we stand by the white and rigid features of those whom we love, and they give no answering pressure of the hand, and no returning kiss of the lip, we do not want anybody poetizing around about us. Death is loathsomeness, and midnight, and the wringing of the heart until the tendrils snap and curl in the torture unless Christ be with us. I confess to you an infinite fear, a consuming horror, of death unless Christ shall be with me. I would rather go down into a cave of wild beasts or a jungle of reptiles than into the grave, unless Christ goes with me. Will you tell me that I am to be carried out from my bright home, and put away in the darkness? I cannot bear darkness. At the first coming of evening I must have the gas lit, and the further on in life I get, the more I like to have my friends around about me. And am I to be put off for thousands of years in a dark place, with no one to speak to? When the holidays come, and the gifts are distributed, shall I add no joy to the "Merry Christmas" or the "Happy New Year?" Ah, do not point down to the hole in the ground, the grave, and call it a beautiful place; unless there be some supernatural illumination, I shudder back from it. My whole nature revolts at it. But now this glorious lamp is lifted above the grave, and all the darkness is gone, and the way is clear. I look into it now without a single shudder. Now my anxiety is not about death; my anxiety is that I may live aright, for I know that if my life is consistent when I come to the last hour, and this voice is silent, and these eyes are closed, and these hands with which I beg for your eternal salvation today are folded over the still heart, that then I shall only begin to live. What power is there in anything to chill me in the last hour if Christ wraps around me the skirt of His own garment? What darkness can fall upon my eyelids then, amid the heavenly daybreak? O death, I will not fear thee then! Back to thy cavern of darkness, thou robber of all the earth. Fly, thou despoiler of families. With this battle ax I hew thee in twain from hemlet to sandal, the voice of Christ sounding all over the earth, and through the heavens: "O death, I will be thy plague. O grave, I will be thy destruction."

To be saved is to wake up is the presence of Christ. You know when Jesus was upon earth how happy He made every house He went into, and when He brings us up to His house how great our glee. His voice has more music in it than is to be heard in all the oratorios of eternity. Talk not about banks dashed with efflorescence. Jesus is the chief bloom of heaven. We shall see the very face that beamed sympathy in Bethany and take the very hand that dropped its blood from the short beam of the cross. O, I want to stand in eternity with Him. Toward that harbor I steer. Toward that goal I run. I shall be satisfied when I awake in His likeness. Oh, broken-hearted men and women, how sweet it will be in that good land to pour all your hardships and bereavements and losses into the loving ear of Christ, and then have Him explain why it was best for you to be sick, and why it was best for you to be widowed, and why it was best for you to be persecuted, and why it was best for you to be tried, and have Him point to an elevation proportionate to your disquietude here, saying: "You suffered with me on earth; come up now and be glorified with me in heaven."

Some one went into a house where there had been a good deal of trouble and said to the woman there: "You seem to be lonely." "Yes," she said, "I am lonely." "How many in the family?" "Only myself." "Have you had any children?" "I had seven children." "Where are they?" "Gone." "All gone?" "All." "All dead?" "All." Then she breathed a long sigh in her loneliness, and said: "O, sir, I have been a good mother to the grave." And so there are hearts here that are utterly broken down by the bereavements of life. I point you today ro the eternal balm of heaven. Are there any here that I am missing this morning? O, you poor waiting maid! your heart's sorrow poured into no human ear, lonely and sad! how glad you will be when Christ shall disband all your sorrows and crown you queen unto God and the Lamb forever! O, aged men and women, fed by his love and warmed by his grace for three score years and ten! will not your decrepitude change for the leap of a hart when you come to look face to face upon him whom, having not seen, you love? O, that will be the Good Shepherd, not out in the night and watching to keep off the wolves, but with the lambs reclining on the sun-lit hill. That will be the captain of our salvation, not amid the roar and crash, and boom of battle, but amid his disbanded troops keeping victorious festivity. That will be the bridegroom of the church coming from afar, the bride leaning upon his arm while he looks down into her face and says: "Behold, thou art fair, my love! Behold, thou art fair."

Sick headache is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and regulates the digestion, and creates an appetite.

Convincing Proof.

In many instances it has been proven that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., will cure blood poison in its worse phases, even when all other treatment fails.

A. P. Brunson, Atlanta, Ga., writes; "I had 24 running ulcers on one leg and 6 on the other, and felt greatly prostrated. I believe I actually swallowed a barrel of medicine, in vain efforts to cure the disease. With little hope I finally acted on the urgent advice of a friend, and got a bottle of B. B. B. I experienced a change, and my despondency was somewhat dispelled. I kept using it until I had taken sixteen bottles, and all the ulcers, rheumatism and all other horrors of blood poison have disappeared, and at last I am sound and well again, after an experience of twenty years of torture."

Robt. Ward, Maxey, Ga., writes: "My disease was pronounced a tertiary form of blood poison. My face, head and shoulders were a mass of corruption, and finally the disease began eating my skull bones. My bones ached; my kidneys were deranged, I lost flesh and strength, and life became a burden. All said I must surely die, but nevertheless, when I had used ten bottles of B. B. B. I was pronounced well. Hundred of scars can now be seen on me. I have now been well ove twelve months." 1w

Tickets to Mrs. Scott-Siddons

Dramatic rehearsal
Trinity church,
Tuesday night,
On sale at
Stoney, Gregory & Co.'s, Peachtree.
George Muse's, 38 Whitehall.
Orr & Glover's, 104 Whitehall.
A limited number of seats have been reserved.
No extra charge.

New map of Atlanta, with guide to Alanta, handsomely bound in cloth, only 25c, by mail 30c. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

A WORTHY AND SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.

Every enterprise that has for its object the improvement of a young man's chances for succeeding in the world is a public benefaction. Goldsmith & Sullivan's Business College, of this city, was not only designed for that purpose, but the unanimous indorsement it receives from the business men of this and other cities in the south is sufficient evidence that it is fulfilling the object of its being. Hundreds of young men and women owe their start in life to the practical training they received at this school. From a humble beginning, several years ago, it has risen to be the acknowledged best school of its kind in the south.

And upon careful inquiry among business men we learn that the secret of its popularity is due entirely to the practical, common-sense methods of instruction.

The principal, Professor Jack J. Sullivan, is known far and wide as an experienced accountant. His practical experience in the banks and business houses of Atlanta has given his school the hearty support of the business community. When the merchants and bookkeepers of the city are asked for advice as to the best and most practical school, the almost universal answer is: "If you wish a reliable and practical business education, attend Goldsmith & Sullivan's Business College." The best evidence of the value of any instruction is the commendation of those who employ the pupils; and no school in the south enjoys such a high reputation for thorough work. Its course of study is based upon the actual needs of business life; no useless theories or patent clap-trap devices are employed; nothing but common sense and thorough training. It is thus made possible for young men to acquire a thorough knowledge of accounts in the shortest space of time. One young man named J. H. Rainer, Jr., recently graduated from this institution in four weeks, standing one hundred per cent in all the branches. This young man is the son of a reliable merchant at Union Springs, Ala., and the letters from him that we have been shown are filled with expressions of entire satisfaction.

Such an institution cannot fail to succeed and become a power of usefulness.

Money to Loan.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association 32 1-2 S. Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. j8-tf

Coal! Wood!

We have on hand for sale the following:
75 tons white ash broken anthracite coal $8.50 per ton.
60 tons egg anthracite coal $8.50 per ton.
30 tons nut anthracite coal $8.50 per ton.
200 tons Beaver Creek lump coal $4.50 per ton.
300 tons Jellico lump coal coal $4.50 per ton.
300 cords wood at reduced prices.
36 N. Broad street. Telephone 904.
97 W. Peters street. Telephone 527.
jan18-dtf. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

The New York "University" says of Mr. Chaney's new book, "Belief," "the author's object is to reconcile science and religion, and well has he accomplished it." For sale at Miller's. tf

New Revised City Map

of Atlanta, nicely bound in cloth 25c, by mail 30c. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

New Guide to Atlanta

with new revised map, handsomely bound in cloth, only 25c, by mail 30c. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

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Fine, Uniform,
Best, Cheapest,
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Has No Equal.
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Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE *That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.*

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

A NUMBER OF BARGAINS HAVE BEEN listed with us during the past week, some of which we will call attention to below.

5 ACRES ON FAIR ST., LAYS WELL IN THE line of improvements, and will pay to subdivide. $5,000.

5 ACRES ON ASHBY ST., INSIDE CITY limits, with 3-room cottage; a good investment. $2,500.

60 ACRES, CLOSE TO PEACHTREE PARK. 30 acres of original growth timber. $1,200.

25 ACRES ON GREEN'S FERRY ROAD, NEAR Westview cemetery; good stream and water power. $1,200.

GRIST-MILL AND COTTON-GIN RUN BY water-power, 10 acres of land, near railway and Atlanta. $1,000.

33 ACRES, ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, 2¼ miles from city. $75 per acre.

BOULEVARD, 100X190; LAYS WELL, AND will repay investment. $1,300.

WEST PEACHTREE, 200X400; BEAUTIFUL grove and natural grade. $9,000.

SAVANNAH ST., TWO FOUR-ROOM HOUSES, lot 53x80, $900.

DECATUR ST., 4 SMALL STORE BUILDINGS, lot 57x97, $2,500.

HIGHTOWER ST., NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, within one block of street cars; lot 45x145. $2,200.

EAST ELLIS ST., NICE 5-ROOM HOUSE; water and gas; lot 50x150 to alley. $3,300.

WEST HARRIS ST., NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, all modern conveniences. $3,000.

LUCKIE ST., 7-ROOM HOUSE, STABLE, ETC., lot 61½x150. Close to center of city. $5,000.

GORDON ST., WEST END, WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of street cars, 170x200 to alley. $1,600.

WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE LIST OF PROPerty in all parts of the city. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned has this day filed an application to the March term of the superior court for Fulton county, to be relieved of all legal disabilities imposed upon him by the granting of a total divorce to Mrs. Jennie Joyce, from the undersigned by said court, on the 12th day of April, 1889. This December 27, 1889.
dec28-d60d CHARLES M. JOYCE.

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, together or separate. Apply 119 Whitehall. jan16-4t

MONEY WANTED

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR A TERM OF years, at a reasonable rate of interest, $3,000 on valuable farm property in Cobb county, Ga., or will return it in installments. Address "Fancy Butter Dairy," care Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19-d tf

MONEY WANTED—WANTED FOR A CUStomer $7,500 on five years time. Value of real estate security offered $15,000. Gilt edge loan. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad street.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

FOR RENT, WITH BOARD—1 LARGE DELIGHTfully situated room, up-stairs, front, in private family, in new residence with late improvements. Call at 229 Washington st. sun mon

FOR RENT--MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—HAVING BEEN ILL FOR THE past three months with nervous prostration, I will rent my house, 22 Houston street, containing twenty-four furnished rooms complete and filled with good, paying boarders, for three months with the privilege of longer time. Call at the residence, for further information, No. 22 Houston street. jan16—dtf

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 43 PEACHTREE ST. Possession given at once. Apply to Perry Chisholm, revenue office. tf

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wishes to teach a few scholars telegraphy at his home. Success guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Address "Operator," Constitution. 2t

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—ONE FOUR OR FIVE-ROOM COTtage, near Fair street school.
Several small places from $1,000 to $2,500, in the eastern part of the city. W. M. Scott & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK FOR SALE.
Brosius Moter Sewing Machine Co.
At 85 cents.
Address P. O. Box 10.

FURNITURE.

PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING CITY, WILL dispose of elegant suits of furniture, carpets, etc., slightly used, in one lot or separately, at one-half their cost, for cash or on time. Address P. A. D., Constitution office.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF Adolph Brandt, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. JOSEPH HIRSCH,
January 3, 1890. Administrator.
jan6-6t-mon

IDA A. MEGEE VS. BENJAMIN F. MEGEE, libel for divorce in Fulton superior court, spring term, 1890.—It appearing to the court from the return of the sheriff that the defendant, Benjamin F. Megee, cannot be found in Fulton county, and it further appearing that said defendant does not now reside in the state of Georgia, it is, upon motion of Rosser & Carter, plaintiff's attorneys, ordered that service be perfected on defendant by the publication of this order in a public gazette in said county, as provided by law. This 24th day of October, 1889.
MARSHALL J. CLARKE, Judge.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—A true and correct copy of the order to perfect service in the case as stated. Given under my hand and seal of office, October 25, 1889. G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.
oct30, nov28, dec25, jan 28

—THE—
Southern Electro Plate & Mfg Co.
134 and 136 Marietta Street.
ELECTRO PLATING
—IN—
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL & BRONZE.
Repairing and Replating Tableware.
CHANDELIERS REFINISHED

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL OR dining-room man, to act as manager. Address Manager, this office.

WANTED—THE BEST TRAVELING SALESman $1,200 per year will employ. Owen, Hallas, 323-325 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. jan 19-3t

A GOOD JOB PRINTER OF STEADY HABITS can get employment which will likely prove permanent by addressing Thos. Gilbert, Columbus, Ga. jan18—2t

WANTED AT ONCE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS traveling salesmen for the piano and organ trade. Also one man well acquainted with wholesale trade. None but sober, industrious and experienced men desired. Apply with full particulars to Ludden & Bates, Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga. jan18—3t

$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, Hafer & Co., Piqua, Ohio. tue thu sat sun

WE WANT A RELIABLE MAN AS GENERAL agent at once. First-class goods. Liberal terms will be made to the right party. Address carefully Morgan Manufacturing company, 130 E street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
jan14-d12t-tues-thur-sat.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH, salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. div

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 COTTON MILL operatives. Comfortable homes, with good garden spots free. Compensation as favorable as offered by any mill. Locality healthy. Correspond at once with W. H. Huguley & Co., West Point, Ga., jan 14 1w

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. dtf

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

SITUATION WANTED AS ENGINEER OR electrician, can run stationary or hoisting engines, or will take charge of an electric plant or station. Address C. E. Seaver, Middleborough, Mass. sat mon wed

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE D. E. bookkeeper with undoubted reference is open to engagement. Views moderate, Address E. F. care Constitution. 2t

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATE of Yale college, wants a position to teach the English branches in the south. Address "Teacher," this office. 3t

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK IN AN office or assistant bookkeeper. Address Andrew Miller, 86 Ivy street. jan18—3t

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT COURT reporter or office stenographer, by young man. Refers to leading stenographers and lawyers of the city. Address "Phonographer," care Constitution. 4t

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

A YOUNG LADY, ACCURATE IN FIGURES, energetic and reliable, would like a position in office or store. Address M. E., Constitution.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A POSITION AS stenographer. Will work first month for her board. No. 27 Markham street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, by a young lady of some experience. Address "Stenographer," care Constitution. jan 19—d 3t

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady, position as book-keeper or any kind of office work; good reference. Address A. E. B., this office.

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter and dressmaker, with some reliable firm. Address Dressmaker, Covington, Ga.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW POSITION AS housekeeper in private family. References given. Address Mrs. S. R., 17 Wheat street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed, fri

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED LIFE INsurance or other solicitors can make $1,000 per month; opportunity of a century; territory any where; write for particulars; no competition, P. O. box 2,123, New York.

THE DENVER STATE LOTTERY CO. WANT agents. Tickets 50 cents. Address A. C. Ross & Co., Denver, Colo. 10t

LADY AGENTS COINING MONEY—WONDERful new rubber undergarment; sells itself. Proof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jan9—dtf

AGENTS—WANTED ON SALARY. $75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

BOARDERS WANTED.

A FEW WHO CAN GIVE THE BEST REFERence can get permanent board at 31 North Forsyth street. 4t

BOARD, BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. TERMS reasonable. No. 100 Walton street. 1wk

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR NICE YOUNG men can get good board and first class accommodation in a private family at 44 Church street. 1w

BOARD AT THE FLORIDA HOUSE, NO. 58 N. Forsyth street. Terms, five to eight dollars per week. Transients, dollar and dollar and a quarter per day. jan12—d 1w

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 25 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accommodations, sep11—dtf

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—LARGE, COMfortably furnished front room with good board, near postoffice. Private family preferred. Address, stating location, price, etc., P. O. box 290, city.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS to buy my lime, every barrel is guaranted equal to the best. Plastering hair, cement, plaster, etc. Prices as low as any other dealer. Sole manufacturer of the "Hill Pit" inside blinds. J. C. Kimball, Telephone 791, 9 North Broad street. jan 19—d1w

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE forge and anvil. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga. 3t

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A GOOD second hand Remington typewriter. Address Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil Mills, 15½ E. Alabama street. jan18 tf

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED TO call at McNeal's wall paper house, 141 Whitehall street, and get his prices. oct 13—tf

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H. P. ENGINE AND BOIler good as new. Also one 40 H. P. boiler, cheap. The Beutell M'f'g Co., P. O. box 341, Atlanta, Ga. jan17—3t

BOILERS—BOILERS—19 SECOND-HAND AND 32 new boilers and new and second-hand engines at buyers' prices. Casey Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. jan10—10t

LOST.

LOST—A PUG DOG, NAMED TRIX, FROM NO. 2 Bowles street, Friday. Finder will be rewarded by returning dog to Blanche Wentworth, 16 Collins st. sun mon

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE LOANS promptly negotiated at low rates. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta st. 3t

MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet. j8-tf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street. aug17-d6m

WOLF'S AUCTION HOUSE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF clothing will be sold at any price for the next 20 days. Hundreds of dressers, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, bedsprings, carpets at your own price.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.

We want any amount of Office and Household Furniture for the Cash or on Storage.

We make liberal advances on Storage of Merchandise, Furniture and other valuables.

Remember H. Wolfe, City Auctioneer, 98 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES COTTAGES

FOR RENT—211 CAPITOL AVENUE, 6 ROOMS, all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Mary E. Luckie, 151 Capitol avenue. jan1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALES, FEBRUARY, 1890.—CITY Marshal's sales for paving sidewalks and city tax for the year 1889, and street assessments and sewers. Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1890, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the City Marshal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for the year 1889, and sidewalk paving, street assessments and sewers:

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three-fourths acre; more or less, on Hightower and Robins streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Justin; levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. Robins to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. A. Robins for city taxes for the year 1889; sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Stonewall street, No. 20; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Richmond and McDonald; levied on as the property of J. L. Richmond, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. S. Richmond, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1889; sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x160 feet, more or less, on Robbins street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Robinson and Eubanks; levied on as the property of James M. Robins to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said James M. Robins for city taxes for the year 1889; sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three-sixteenths acre, more or less, on Hilliard street, No. 288 and 290; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tucker and Thornton; levied on as the property of W. H. Scott to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. H. Scott for city taxes for the year 1889; sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Richardson street, No. 158, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Richards and Church; levied on as the property of George B. Forbes to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said George B. Forbes for city taxes for the year 1889. Sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x102 feet, more or less, on Luckie street, No. 158, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Stansell and Hall; levied on as the property of Charles W. James to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Charles W. James for city taxes for the year 1889. Sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 187 feet on Foundry street, between Haynes and Mangum streets, and running back 100 feet; levied on as the property of the estate of Hugh Dunning to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate of Hugh Dunning and said property for the proportion of cost of constructing a sewer along Foundry street.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Ivy street, between Baker and Peachtree streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 285 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of B. F. Wyly to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said B. F. Wyly and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway and street proper of Ivy street with belgian blocks.
jan6-4t Mon JAS. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BRUNner & Browder, general partners, and Robert J. Lowry, special partner, continued,—Georgia, Fulton County.—This is to certify that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Brunner & Browder as general partners, and Robert J. Lowry as special partner, is continued on the following terms, to-wit:

1st. The name of the firm under which the partnership is to be conducted is that of "BRUNNER & BROWDER."

2d. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said firm is that of Wholesale Grocers and General Commission Merchants.

3d. Joseph K. Brunner and David H. Browder are the general partners in said firm, and Robert J. Lowry is the special partner. Their respective places of residence is Fulton county, Georgia.

4th. Said Robert J. Lowry, as special partner, has contributed and paid into said business the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in cash.

5th. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1890, and shall terminate on the 31st day of December, 1890. Place of business of said firm shall be in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.
JOSEPH K. BRUNNER.
DAVID H. BROWDER.

Signed and acknowledged before me this 31st day of December, 1889. J. R. GRAY,
Notary Public, Fulton County.

Georgia, Fulton County.—The undersigned, as Notary Public in and for said county, hereby certifies that the above instrument was signed and acknowledged before him by the parties thereto this 31st day of December, 1889.
J. R. GRAY,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Before me in person came Joseph K. Brunner and David H. Browder, who, being each respectively sworn, do depose and say that they are the general partners in a limited co-partnership about to be formed and continued in said county under the name of Brunner & Browder, and Robert J. Lowry is the special partner, and that the amount agreed to be contributed by the said Robert J. Lowry to the capital stock of said firm, Ten Thousand Dollars, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
JOSEPH K. BRUNNER.
DAVID H. BROWDER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1889. J. R. GRAY,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.
jan6-d6t Mon

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR February, 1890.—Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1890, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The undivided fourth interest in the Green & Pope bridge over the Chattahoochee river, about eight miles from Atlanta, Georgia, on the Green's Fery road; levied on as the property of C. C. Greene, to satisfy a fi. fa.'s issued from the city court of Atlanta, in favor of N. J. Hammond vs. C. C. Greene.

Also at the same time and place, two and one-fourth acres, more or less, of land, being that part of lot No. (4) four of the subdivision of the almshouse property of Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot one hundred and forty-eight (148) in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; being that part of said lot No. (4) four which is north of the public road known as Hunter street; bound west by lot No. (5) five, east by lot No. (3) three, and on north by lands of H. Mozeley. Levied on as the property of Thomas Nunan to satisfy three justice court fi. fas issued from the 530th district, G. M., Fulton county, Georgia., in favor of the M. A. Hunt Manufacturing company against Thomas Nunan. Also to satisfy four state and county tax fi. fas issued by the tax collector of said county for the years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 against the said Thomas Nunan.

Also at the same time and place, a tract or lot of land lying in the 1,026th district, G. M., Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south side of Richardson street, ninety feet west of line of Martin street, and running south half way to Richmond street—114 feet more or less—thence west eighty-six feet, thence north 114 feet to Richardson street, thence east along the south side of Richardson street, eighty-six feet to the beginning point, said property being part of land lot No. 53, of the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, the interest being bond for titles, with fifty dollars purchase money paid, levied on as the property of defendant to satisfy fi. fa. issued from the 1,026th district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of James Short vs. Isaac Williams.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 74 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the east corner of lot No. 2 of the subdivision of Grant property; said lot being the property of James S. Todd, and running thence southwesterly along Todd's line forty feet, thence southeasterly pareliel with and forty feet from the right of way of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad 1,240 feet, more or less, to the south line of said land lot, thence east along said land lot line to the right of way of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company, thence northwesterly along said right of way 1,247 feet, more or less, to the beginning point; levied on as the property of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued by W. A. Wright, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Atlanta and Florida Railroad company.

Also at the same time and place, one locomotive engine, No. 23, marked A. and W., levied on as the property of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad company to satisfy a fi.fa. issued by W. A. Wright, comptroller general of the state of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Also at the same time and place, one locomotive engine, No. 21, marked A. and C.; levied on as the property of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued by W. A. Wright, comptroller general of the state of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Air Line Railroad company.

Also at the same time and place, one locomotive engine, No. 13, marked G. P.; levied on as the property of the Georgia Pacific Railroad company, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued by W. A. Wright, comptroller general of the state of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Georgia Pacific Railroad company.
L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 20, 1890.

Cotton Seed.

THE CONSTITUTION printed yesterday morning a notable article on cotton seed and the way to make the most of it. The testimony of farmers who are putting the matter to the proof in co-operative oil mills is given at length and the witnesses are agreed in the opinion that the local mills have nothing to fear from the trusts. The extent to which the farmers of the south have gone into the seed and oil business is astonishing. According to Mr. Van Winkle, who built most of the co-operative mills, the farmers of Georgia and the neighboring states have invested the larger part of $500,000 in cotton seed manufacture this year. Experimenting at this tremendous rate, they will soon get the best the cotton seed has packed in its pregnant shell. With some of them the matter has passed beyond the experimental stage. At Conyers, for instance, the co-operative oil mill with only $10,000 capital, cleared forty per cent last year.

It is pleasant to see that the merchants and farmers are working harmoniously together in most of these enterprises and that they have gained mutual benefits from the association. The farmers of Georgia are rapidly getting out of debt and they will soon have savings to invest. There was a time when the farmers of the south were money lenders and it looks like that good time is coming again.

But the farmers are more in the notion of going into manufactures than of putting money out at interest, and when they turn their attention to the development of the country they will be a power. In Rockdale, it is said, half the farmers can buy for cash and reports all most as good come from the lower part of the state. The tremendous advance of the farmers within a year is hard to realize, but they will do much greater things in the future.

Where Old Men Rule.

While we are praising Mr. Gladstone for being so active and chipper at the age of eighty, we should remember that he is not the only busy old man in England.

In fact, England is the paradise of old men. They swarm in that country and control affairs, refusing to be pushed from their places by ambitious youngsters after the American fashion.

Three members of the house of lords are over ninety, and twenty-one are over eighty. In the house of commons, besides Mr. Gladstone, there are seven members over eighty.

Among the leading scientists, seven eminent men who have passed their eightieth year might be named, to say nothing of three lawyers, three clergymen, two cardinals, and four admirals, one of the latter being ninety-eight. There is one baronet of ninety-four, and forty-three baronets over eighty. Fifty-seven knights are between the ages of eighty and ninety.

It would be impossible in the United States to show as many old men in public life or at the top of their professions, or at least so many old men of equal distinction.

Americans are at their best in their youth. They collapse in middle life, and are laid on the shelf or in their graves when they get into the sixties. Hurry and worry and overwork soon wind up our average young man. There is something wrong in our way of living.

A Much Abused Man.

It is the fashion to abuse Mr. Jay Gould. Mr. Gould is worth more than one hundred million dollars. Everything he touches turns to gold. His career has been one unbroken success. He is a monopolist and a speculator, and makes himself felt in a way that hurts a good many people.

Naturally, such a man is hated and cursed. But he has his good points. His family, his friends and his neighbors love him. Seen from their point of view, Mr. Gould is a model man.

Let us take a look at the millionaire as Mr. John Ernest McCann pictures him in a recent sketch. Mr. Gould is a moral man, decorous in his manner of living, and as clean-minded as a good woman. He is a regular church-goer, a lover of home, amiable and yet full of grit. Men who have worked for him and near him swear by him and fight for him. He idolizes his children. He worshipped his wife. He has given away more money than Jim Fisk ever gave, without saying a word about it. Mr. McCann says:

Mr. Gould thinks that no man ought to be a failure; if any man is, he says, then there is something rotten behind him, either a post or an ancestor. He does not think that there can ever be an aristocracy of wealth in this country. He thinks more of the self-made man than of the ready-made one. He thinks that your employe may be your son's employer, in time. He believes, from sun-up to sun-down, in school-houses. Education is protection, he thinks. He is as tenacious as a blooded bull-dog. Everyone that has tried to injure him, has got hurt. He rarely touches wine, and never tobacco. He can get along with as small an amount of sleep as ever could the one and only Napoleon. He is a great reader. He reads all the great novelists and poets, but he prefers autobiographies and lives of great men. He is one of the hardest workers in the world. He is one of the most generous of men, too. The smallest boy in his office receives $100 from him at Christmas time, and I have known him to give one of his clerks five times that amount. One day I saw on my desk, in Mr. Russell Sage's office, a piece of brown wrapping paper, on which was written: "Edwin Gould. Merry Christmas, 1887. From Papa: fifteen bonds at $1,000 each." That was something like a Christmas present, now.

Through all the years when his office was adjoining Mr. Sage's, not one clerk or boy in it ever paid one penny for lunch. Lunch was sent in every working day for all hands. Not much for a rich man to do, you may say! Still, he needn't have done it. I remember, also, a fellow named Tommy Sheridan, a little, red-headed, consumptive chap, who was dying longer than anyone I ever knew. Well, up to the day of his death, Mr. Gould paid him a fine salary, for doing absolntely nothing, and, after Tommy's death, money from Mr. Gould went to Tommy's family for a long time. Still, I have heard people curse Mr. Gould, for being mean, and for "getting there." But half of those thoughtless and vain folk do not know what they are talking about.

The great capitalist is still comparatively young for a man of his achievements. He is not yet fifty-four years old. He was a poor farmer's boy, and started in business as a blacksmith's bookkeeper. He has always been accustomed to look out for himself, and when he sees a chance to make a big scoop he does not worry himself about the rights of others. People who have offended him say that in his quiet way he is as deadly as a rattlesnake.

Altogether, he is one of the most remarkable men of the age—not the kind of man to be loved and imitated, but not altogether bad—a strange mixture of very admirable and very dangerous traits of character.

As to the Australian Ballot.

A correspondent in Boston, who seems to be in earnest, but who does not sign his name to his letter, writes to inform THE CONSTITUTION that there is perhaps more in the Australian ballot system than we may dream of, and he goes on in a somewhat round-about way to intimate that those who were chiefly instrumental in importing it into this country, labored with a view to applying it as a sort of fly-blister to the evils of negro suffrage.

The letter of this correspondent is too long and too rambling to be printed here, but parts of it tally with certain suggestions and intimations that have been cropping out in the republican papers recently. Some of them have even gone so far as to suggest that if THE CONSTITUTION knew all the possibilities of the Australian system, it would cease to regard the affair as a target for light and flippant criticism.

One of these organs—the Chicago Tribune, we think it was—in the course of a long dissertation on the negro problem, inquired why the "southern bulldozers" were not willing to accept the Australian ballot system as a remedy instead of the shotgun, or words to that effect. There certainly must be something more than we had suspected in a system which Editor Medill is willing to accept in place of his favorite remedy of sowing alfalfa broadcast.

Another organ has had its feelings hurt because THE CONSTITUTION, borrowing an epithet from Editor Dana's office cat, has alluded to the Australian affair as the kangaroo ballot. We cannot perceive why there should be any grief on account of these light allusions. As Shakespeare remarked—or, maybe it was the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly—a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. One thing is certain, it is not altogether prudent for Americans to handle old-world goods before they are thoroughly disinfected. If the Australian ballot is as superior to the American method as the busy reformers think it is, there will be no trouble in erecting "sheds" over the voters of the United States. Thus far, however, the Australian system is in the nature of an experiment. It is only on probation, even in Massachusetts.

But the point is this: If the republicans want to use the Australian system to suppress the negro vote they ought to come right out and say so. Perhaps they would gain something by candor. Once upon a time an old man rose early in the morning and called to his son, who was a prohibitionist: "Oh, John! Won't you come take a toddy with your old father?" There was a moment's pause and then John replied: "Father, you are wrong, but I'm with you!"

The moral of this story is as the republicans choose to apply it.

A Joker's Mistake.

Mr. Leander Richardson, a well-known New York journalist, has been arrested for libeling Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.

In the article complained of Mr. Richardson humorously described an imaginary scene in which Mr. De Lancey Nicoll had his arm around Mrs. Blaine's waist. The story, so far from being a piece of humor, was simply a stupid lie, because Mrs. Blaine is a poor invalid, crushed by physical and mental troubles. Strange to say, the libeler does not appear to understand the situation. He wanted to get off a good joke on Nicoll, and he professes surprise because people see nothing in it but an infamous libel upon a helpless woman.

Speaking of Richardson's character, the New York Star sharply says: "This is possibly the first time he has ever published a libel on any lady of any other family than his own." It is to be hoped that the prosecution will be pushed, and that the reckless joker will be made to suffer for his criminal folly.

The Foraker-Wood Forgery.

The New York Sun makes a point against Editor Halstead in the Foraker-Wood forgery business, which we think is based on a misapprehension. It quotes Mr. Halstead's reiterated statement of a belief in the genuineness of the forged document, and then refers to the testimony of General Amor Smith before the congressional committee, in which the latter says that he took the document to Halstead and suggested that it was forged.

We have followed this case pretty closely, and we can see nothing in Smith's testimony that does not tally with everything that Halstead has printed. It should be borne in mind that the copy that Halstead believed in and printed, was a photographic one. After the publication, he insisted on seeing the original, and it was this that Amor Smith carried to him with the suggestion that it was not genuine.

But when it comes to Foraker, matters stand in a very different light. When he got the document from Wood, he knew, or had good reason to believe that it was a forgery, and yet he has been whining about it ever since, and trying to wriggle out of the hole he fell into. Wood, in his testimony, said that while Foraker was in no conspiracy to bring about the forgery, he knew that the paper he held was a forgery, for Wood swears that he told the ex-governor, if not in so many words, at least in a manner sufficiently plain to satisfy any man.

Once more we say to Editor Halstead, that he has been made the tool of this unscrupulous and unprincipled politician. The politician is as dead as if he had been sent to the penitentiary for life, but Mr. Halstead ought to apoligize to all his readers for allowing such a wretched and dishonest demogogue to entrap him.

THE least that Portugal can do is to take advantage of the present racket and become a republic.

EDITOR HALSTEAD has some comments on THE CONSTITUTION'S remarks about Brice, but we observe that he doesn't set up any defense of Allen O. Myers.

THE cold wave having warmed its feet thoroughly has wrapped itself in a fog and disappeared.

IT MAY BE remarked in passing that the Australian ballot will not have the effect of suppressing democratic votes in the south.

THE STEWART WILL case has been settled, and Judge Hilton walks away with the money.

WARMOTH (he of Louisiana) is one of the leading republicans in Washington.

IT IS difficult to say whether the Harrison administration has been stewed or fried.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ANTONE SANDERS, who died in St. Louis the other day, at the age of ninety-seven, fought at the battle of Waterloo. At that time he was twenty-two years old.

THE LORDS and gentlemen concerned in the London club scandal now claim that they are the victims of a well-organized black-mailing plot.

JUDGE MCCLAIN, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, recently suspended the sentence of a criminal, and banished him from the county for life. Just where the judge got his authority for his strange action puzzles the lawyers not a little.

NATHINEL HAWTHORNE did not like politicians. He once wrote to a friend: "I pray that in one year more I may find some way of escaping from this unblest custom house, for it is a very grievous thraldom. I do detest all official life, at least, that are held on a political tenure, and I want nothing to do with politicians. Their hearts wither away, and die out of their bodies. Their consciences are turned to India-rubber, or to some substance as black as that, and which will stretch as much. One thing, if no more, I have gained by my customhouse experience—to know a politician. It is a knowledge which no previous thought or power of sympathy could have taught me; because the animal, or the machine, rather, is not in nature."

A SOCIETY WRITER says: "It is considered quite a swell swagger to serve coffee and brandy in the drawing room after dinner. A maid in cap and pinafore goes to each guest with two trays, the first containing the demitasse of coffee and the second a basin of sugar, a small carafe of brandy, and a wax torch with which the spirit is fired. But with all its swell aspect this is a dangerous fashion. Coffee is searching, but with brandy added to it to give it more leg power, it can travel all through the imbiber and find out weak places in which to hit him a weakening lick, which 'when found, overhaul your Lamentations of Jeremiah,' for you'll need them."

A Gifted Southerner.

From the New York Epoch.

Few women who work are more widly known in New York than Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, the editor, author and poet who now conducts the Domestic Monthly, besides doing other literary work. We have all heard how she married when she was fourteen years old and three years later was managing a newspaper. I met her the other evening for the first time at a reception. She is one of the most striking and taking women with whom I have ever become acquainted.

Knowing that Mrs. Bryan is a southern woman, I spoke to her about the late Mr. Grady. Her eyes fell, and when they were raised again there was a mist upon them, which attested the warmth of her feelings for the champion of the new south. She and Mr. Grady had been personal friends for many years. She was expecting soon to entertain him as her guest when he was seized with his fatal illness. The low, well-modulated voice, so full of sympathy, the unconsciously well-chosen words with which she expressed her deep admiration for a man whom the whole nation mourns, charmed me and interested me so much that I forgot there were other people present until some one asked her to recite one of her poems.

She kindly complied with the request. No one would have wished the poem better rendered. It was effective because there was no apparent striving after effect. Every one was conscious that she had greater powers of voice and expression in reserve. Her dress was a combination of some rich dark red material. As a dress I did not care for it much, but it harmonized well with her rich complexion and dark hair. The only suggestion of anything white about her was a string of pearls around her throat, the effect of which was extremely artistic. Her portrait would have furnished what I presume Whistler would call a symphony in red and black.

I think the number of books that she has written of the great amount of work she does, but these thoughts go and there comes and lingers long the memory of this gifted woman as, her face all aglow with mother love, she talked of a little child whom she recently adopted.

WESLEY ON WITCHES.

Believers in the Bible Must Believe in Witchcraft.

In 1768, only 120 years ago, John Wesley wrote as follows: "It is true, likewise, that the English in general and, indeed, most of the men of learning in Europe, have given up all accounts of witches and apparitions as mere old wives' fables. I am sorry for it, and I willingly take this opportunity of entering my solemn protest against this violent compliment which so many that believe the Bible pay to those who do not believe it. I owe them no such service. I take knowledge that these are at the bottom of the outcry which has been raised and with such insolence spread throughout the land, in direct opposition, not only to the Bible, but to the sufferings of the wisest and best of men in all ages and nations. They all know, whether Christians know it or not, that the giving up of witchcraft is, in effect, giving up the Bible." During the middle ages, the devil was believed to be everywhere—ubique dæmon. There was one religious sect who continually kept up a hawking, spitting and blowing at the nose, with a view to expel the devils swallowed in breathing. A trace of this still remains in some localities, where one who sneezes is greeted with "God bless you!" Such beliefs were universal, as the reader may imagine when informed that a certain prior of a convent had around him constantly a guard of 200 men, who hewed the air with their swords, so as to cut to pieces any lurking evil spirit.

THE BAREFOOTED PREACHER,

Who Is Determined to Do as He Pleases and Preach the Gospel.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday your reporter was rambling about Charlotte. When in Biddleville, a suburban village, mostly populated with negroes, an extraordinary scene was witnessed. In front of a small cabin a pulpit had been erected. In this stood a negro "preaching" at the top of his voice. There was no one except the reporter and the preacher near, and the former stood and listened, but was not noticed by the speaker. On inquiry, it was found that the preacher was Robert Bell. Two years ago he was fired from the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Biddleville because he would go into his church barefooted. He was warned against this offense, and heeding it not, one Sunday as he attempted to ascend his pulpit shoeless, half a dozen good, pious deacons seized him and fired him from the church. On that day Bell declared that he would preach three times every day in his own yard, and he does it, although no one goes to hear him.

HOW JOINER SINNED.

He Advised the Negroes that They Would Soon Own the Country.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 19.—[Special.]—A careful search has been made in the Joiner case, which has caused so much talk. It is learned from people at Mount Holly church, Randolph county, where Joiner was stationed, that he told the negroes that the time was not distant more than five years when they would rule this country. He advised them to buy as much land as they could, and to spoil the white people as much as possible. In consequence of his vicious teaching, the barn of a man named Craven was burned. The white people of the community to a man were stirred up on account of the insolence of the negroes. They are nearly all Quakers, and are all heartily glad that the community is rid of Joiner. Joiner, in applying to the British minister for redress, stated that he could not get protection from the authorities of Randolph county. The latter say they will issue warrants for all violations of law whenever violation is pointed out. Joiner could recognize none of his assailants therefore officers could do nothing.

Rocky Mountain Humor.

From the Denver Times.

The Helena Journal heads a report of Mary Anderson's engagement to be married: "The Iceberg Melts."

ON EVOLUTION.

A GREAT SERMON ON A GREAT QUESTION BY DR. CHENEY.

He Takes the Position that Evolution Is Not Irreligious, and Talks from the Standpoint of a Believer in the Bible.

Dr. Cheney preached a powerful sermon last evening—one that could not fail to have its abiding effect in the minds of those so fortunate as to hear it.

It is impossible to give the sermon in full, and a synopsis must rob it of its symmetry, if not of its strength. Merely an outline is given.

Dr. Cheney assumed the origin of species the real question—did Adam come direct from the forming hand of God, first red clay and then Adam, or did he come by a slow process of development from an inferior animal? Given in nature a tendency to variation and a principle of natural selection, which preserves all favorable changes in the organism, and with time enough and to spare, there is no telling how far species might stray from the earliest forms. We do not know that they have so strayed, and passed from one species to another, but the probabilities in favor of that view are so great that men of science, with hardly an exception, agree in accepting it. If they believe it, why should we not, also?

I can understand the opposition of those who think they have in Genesis an account of creation superior to that of modern scientists, and directly contrary to it. If I thought Genesis the highest possible scientific authority—that its unknown author knew more of the order and process of creation than the leading scientists of today, I should accept the theory in Genesis. But I do not. Wonderful as that poem of creation is, and true in its recognition of God as the source of all life, it is not accurate to the order of creation. It has the birds created before the reptiles, which is contrary to the facts in geology.

Darwinism is not atheism—it admits that life owes its origin, its beginning, to God. Darwin says: "Why should we doubt that variation in any way useful to beings, under their excessively complex relations of life, would be preserved, accumulated, and inherited, * * * and as natural selection works solely by and for the good of each being, all natural and corporeal endowments will tend to progress—towards perfection." Darwin filled his role fully—a model of candor, diligence and patience in research. Nor is Darwinism a materialism. If so, the teaching of Genesis is materialism. Evolution describes a mode of creation, denying neither a creation nor the Creator, but acknowledging both.

It is urged that evolution is harmful to religion for its contradicting the Bible. The Bible does not claim for itself scientific accuracy. To quote the Bible as claiming for the sacred books of the Jews infallible inspiration in matters of physical science is not honest—or it is an honest blunder. * * * Before this the church has claimed the infallible scientific accuracy of the Bible to discredit physical theories—as in case of the theory that the earth was round, not flat—but science has established its truths. Whether evolution agrees or disagrees with the story of creation in Genesis, the Bible proves nothing concerning the scientific truth of evolution.

"It squints toward the eternity of matter"—another by action. If matter is anything, it is eternal. It is of nothing, or of God; if it is of God, it is eternal.

"It puts God out of the world." But God need not be far off, because He has so ordered His material universe that it will run without continued interference on his part.

"It makes matter sufficient to itself." For the evolution of species—yes. How does it differ in that respect from the common theory of propagation by birth. Both recognize an order in nature which secures the continuance of organic form without calling on God for a special act of creation in every instance. Let us hope, with Dr. Asa Gray, the avowed Darwinian in science, and believer in Christianity, "that in the future, as in the past, faith in an order—which is the basis of science—will not, as it cannot reasonably, be dissevered from faith in an ordainer, which is the basis of religion."

Dr. Cheney lectures next Sunday evening on the theory of natural selection and its religious bearing.

Other Churches.

Rev. E. H. Pearce, of Danville, Kentucky, preached two very able and interesting sermons yesterday, in Dr. Morrison's pulpit at the first Methodist. The church was crowded at both services.

Rev. W. L. Jones, of Macon, preached at the church of the Redeemer, Congregational, yesterday, having exchanged pulpits for the day with the pastor, Rev. Dr. Sherrell.

Rev. Dr. Heidt, the pastor at Trinity, preached two very fine sermons yesterday. His popularity was already established in Atlanta, and his audiences yesterday were as large as the church could hold.

MULES AND MULES.

The Railroads Unable to Furnish Cars Enough to Move the Crop.

Atlanta handles between thirty and thirty-five thousand head of mules annually.

Her trade will reach the maximum of that number this year, or probably even more.

This puts Atlanta in the front rank, and makes her the largest mule market, not only in America, but in the world.

These facts are vouched for by a man who knows what he is talking about, who has "swopped" mules and horses, too, in all the principal markets in the country.

The mule trade of Atlanta has, in fact, outgrown the transportation facilities of the railroad, and is in danger of being crippled by the inability of the traders to secure cars for the shipment of the stock bought here.

A trader said yesterday that it was frenuently the case that stock had to remain two and three days in Atlanta after it had been bought and paid for, waiting until the railroads could furnish cars. All this time the mules were costing the buyer fifty cents per head a day for feed, which knocked a big hole in the profits, as usually only a small margin is made, a few dollars per mule.

The lack of transportation facilities has become more serious this season than at any time previous, and recently, when mules are to be shipped over the Central or Georgia roads, it has happened that the buyers conditioned their purchase on being able to secure the necessary cars to move their stock. They can't afford to make their purchases and then feed the stock at a boarding stable two or three days waiting on cars, and the result is expense and trouble, as well as delay, to both buyer and seller.

Heretofore the trouble from this cause has not been very great, and it is due this season to the unexpectedly large increase in the volume of trade, and the failure of the railroads to provide for such a contingency.

An idea of the immensity and importance of the mule trade of the city may be had from the fact that one firm, in one day last week handled over one thousand head, shipping twenty-one car loads in the morning and buying twenty-three cars the same afternoon. The mules average $100 each, which would foot up a total of one hundred thousand dollars for a day's transaction.

This same firm, handles on an average of three hundred mules a day during a season, and there are others in the city whose business is probably as extensive.

There is probably no one branch of business in Atlanta which is more beneficial, and which puts so much money in the pockets of so many branches of trade. The traders, who bring and buy mules in the Atlanta market, patronize the hotels and merchants, the railroads are benefitted, a large number of men are given lucrative employment in the business, and an almost fabulous amount is spent annually among Atlanta dealers for stock feed. For this last item alone one firm pays in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars annually.

Few people are aware of the magnitude of the business, and fewer still recognize its importance in the city's commerce.

When asked the cause of the rapid growth of the business one of the traders said it was because Atlanta had been so liberal in her regulations, because, unlike Nashville, and other former large markets, she had legislated wisely and not run the business into the country. The stock business, like many others, must be convenient and centrally located to be successful. If Atlanta should, as Nashville has done, force the trade to the suburbs, it would be its death blow.

Considerable has been said about the driving of loose mules about the streets. The dealers say there is very little danger in this, and that almost no accidents have happened from this.

"Why," said one, "if you were to lay a baby down in the middle of the street, and then drive fifty mules past it, not one would touch it, if there was any possible chance to go round or over it."

The city ordinance prohibits the driving of loose mules on the street between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 and 3 in the afternoon. This is strictly observed, and it is because of these easy regulations that Atlanta handles so many mules.

SOME POLICEMEN'S TALES;

Some rare old tales are told when the boys begin to gather in for the midnight roll-call.

Here is one that originated with one of the truthful.

"There is an old fellow out here in the suburbs," said the narrator, "who is subject to periodical weaknesses in the way of drinking-sprees, and his wife has tried many ways to break him.

"On one occasion he came home as full as a goat, and she met him at the door.

"'Here you are, you good-for-nothing, drunk again. Now, I've put up with your conduct just as long as I intend to, and if you ever come home that way again, I'll— I'll— turn you into a rat!' she cried, embodying in that threat all the concentrated horror with which the feminine mind is imbued in regard to rats.

"The husband looked horrified, although he was too drunk to comprehend it fully, and after he had slept off the effects of the debauch the mysterious threat seemed to prey upon his mind. He was perplexed to understand how it could be done.

"Well, the old chap got along pretty well for a time, but he was unable to control his appetite, and he got on another tear. He was afraid to go home, so he stayed off a day or two until he got thoroughly soaked, and when he did go home he was in a pitiful fix.

"Slipping in at the back door, trembling like a leaf he went to the pantry and got the rat-trap and threw it into the stove. Then he fumbled around until he got hold of the 'Rough on Rats' and he dropped that into the sink.

"Cautiously he entered the sitting-room, and at the door he encountered his wife.

"'Oh, you've come home, have you? And you're —'

"'Yes, my dear, I'm drunk again. I'm sorry, but I can't help it now. Do you see how I am trembling? I'm most gone. I can feel that I'm achanging right now. I know you've put a spell on me, and now when you see my legs begin to grow thinner and thinner, and my body grow slimmer and slimmer, and my arms begin to dwindle and dwindle, and my whiskers grow longer and keener, for God's sake, honey, keep—keep—keep your eye on the cat!'"

He Wanted an Equal Showing,

"The best story I've heard lately, is one on a new man that had only served a few weeks," remarked one of the sargeants.

"He was noted for his speed in running, and as a muscular cuss, so that he delighted the superior officers when on parade.

"One night, a negro broke into a house on his beat, and the alarm was raised. He ran toward the scene, and arrived soon enough to see the robber. Instead of shooting at him he blew his gong and set out after the fleeing negro in a dead run.

"They had it for several hundred yards, and he began to gain on the negro, who was slackening his speed. Suddenly the man on the next beat, who had run to his assistance, and who was following as fast as he could, saw his comrade sit down. Running to where he was, he exclaimed:

"'What's the matter, are you hurt?'

"'No,—hugh—hugh—I've just—hugh—hugh—stopped to—hugh—hugh—pull off my shoes,' he answered, gasping for breath, as he jerked his shoes off.

"'Why, what on earth do you want your shoes off for?'

"'Why—hugh—hugh—you see the fellow—hugh—hugh—might turn on me, and I don't want him—hugh—hugh—to have no advantage. He's—hugh—barefooted!'"

"Is that You, Willie?"

"Speaking of breaking a husband from drinking," said the stationhouse keeper, "I know a fellow that don't drink a drop now, though he used to swig it.

"His name is John—John Smith, if you wish—but his first name is John. He has as good a woman for a wife as ever lived, and it worried her almost to death because he would get on a frolic, take in the town and sometimes fail to come home at all at night.

"She stood it as long as she could, and made up her mind to break him. She would never scold at him, nor reproach him when he would get on a frolic, but was always kind and gentle.

"One night he got on a bender and proceeded to take in the town with some of his bibulous companions.

"Away along between 2 and 3 o'clock he went staggering home. He wanted to get in as quietly as possible, and slipping up the steps he knocked softly on the front door.

"His wife had heard him enter the porch, and she was ready. Putting her lips to the keyhole she whispered softly:

"'Is that you, Willie?'

"That settled it. Since that time he has been as sober as a judge, and never goes down town of nights."

DEATHS IN ATLANTA.

Mrs. C. C. McGehee Passes Away—A Baby's Death.

At a few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening, Mrs. C. C. McGehee passed away.

For ten days she had been ill, erysipelas and kidney troubles being the cause. For the past few days her friends had feared that her illness might prove fatal, and death came quietly, the immediate result being sudden heart failure.

Mrs. McGehee was the wife of Mr. C. C. McGehee, of the Traders' bank; the mother of two children, Mrs. C. L. Strong and Mr. C. C. McGehee, Jr. The family came to Atlanta from Columbus, and had resided here about four years. During that time Mrs. McGhee had endeared herself to all who had been so fortunate as to know her, and the news of her death will bring deep sorrow to very many friends.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, from the family residence, 497 Peachtree.

Death of a Little One,

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Muse will regret to hear of the death of their infant daughter, Janet Howard, which occurred yesterday afternoon. The funeral service will be held at their home in West End.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

BISMARCK.—Prince Bismarck expects to reach the age of the late Emperor William.

OUIDA.—Ouida has more money than any woman of her age except Patti.

POE.—Representative Poe, of the Maryland legislature, is a cousin of the late poet.

BURNS.—John Burns, the London labor agitator, has given up the idea of coming over here this winter.

CLEOPATRA.—The tomb of Cleopatra has been discovered again.

IN THE FIELDS.

Oh, maiden, under the skies so blue,
Of the eyes and tresses brown,
I'd rather be walking in the field with you
Than going my way to the town.
Is it far to your dwelling? But here's a rose:—
Perhaps you slipped from its heart—who knows?

It is like your face, it is like the smile
Of your lips so red and sweet;—
Do the roses bloom for a little while,
And their hearts then cease to beat?
How fair were the roses my youth-time knew!
Were I a rose I would bloom for you.

Do you roam through the summers sweet and long,
Over these fields so fair,
And blend your voice with the harvest song
That thrills through the scented air?
When you bind the wheat with a golden skein,
Are the tares not mixed with the ripened grain?

Sowing and reaping my life has known,
And now, with the gathered sheaves
There are fruitless weeds that have heedless grown
And thorns 'neath the rose's leaves.
Sowing and reaping, the harvest seems
Less than my labor and less than my dreams.

* * * * * * *

Oh, maiden under the skies so blue,
Of the eyes and tresses brown,
I'd rather be walking the fields with you
Than going my way to the town.
Is it far to your dwelling? But here's a rose:—
Perhaps you slipped from its heart—who knows?

—F. L. STANTON.

THE NEWS OF THE CITY

AS IT IS GATHERED BY CONSTITUTION REPORTERS.

Short Items About Matters of Interest and Importance—The Doings of Atlanta People—Some Short Stories.

He Keeps the Zoo.—In printing the names of subscribers to the Grady monument fund a day or two ago, Mr. S. J. Harden was credited with a two dollar subscription. The name should have been J. W. Havens, the keeper of the Gress Zoo, at Grant Park.

Pay Your Tax.—Tax Collector Stewart is issuing postal cards to all delinquent tax payers, notifying them that he hold fi. fa.'s against them. This is one of Mr. Stewart's private enterprises, and its accomodation will no doubt be appreciated by those who are not aware of the exisience of the fi. fa.'s.

Wild Game in Georgia.—Messrs. Charley Thorn and Henry Blacknall are just in from a week's hunt on Cohuttah mountain, above Dalton, and the results of their sport foot up three fine deer, seven wild turkeys, and one hundred and thirteen quail—to say nothing of the rabbits and such game they gave away to their carriers.

Laid Away.—The funeral of Mr. Harry H. Samuels, the young man who committed suicide in Albany a few days ago, and whose remains were brought to Atlanta, occurred yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Abe Foote, on Windsor street. The remains were interred in Oakland, and were followed to the grave by a large number of friends of the family.

Move Them Out.—The board of health, at a recent meeting, discussed the moving of all the slaughter houses without the city limits, the extension taking them in. The ordinance requires them to be outside of the limits, and the board thinks public health demands their removal before warm weather sets in. There are six slaughtering houses that will have to move, and the meat men say they will kick at the order.

Commander Thibadeau Cased.—After the installation of the officers of the woman's relief corps, which took place Thursday evening, Major E. R. Hopkins, in the name of the post, in a neat speech, presented Past Post Commander J. H. Thibadeau with a gold-headed cane, appropriately inscribed, referring to the fact that at the end of four years of existence he had taken the office of commander of the post with seventy-two members, and at the end of the fifth year left it with 100 members.

The Home Will Be Built.—Carrie Steel is progressing rapidly toward the accomplishment of her plan to erect an orphan home for colored children. The land for the building, which was donated by the city, is being beautified, and the subscription lists which Mrs. Steel has circulated are bringing in as good results as could be expected. Everybody who has considered the matter is convinced of the necessity of the home for which Mrs. Steel is working, and she is receiving substantial aid.

Georgia Patents.—The following is a complete list of patents granted Georgia patentees, and is specially reported for THE CONSTITUTION by Albert A Wood & Son, solicitors of American and foreign patents and mechanical engineers, Atlanta: D. E. Johnson, means for the electrical propulsion of sehic vehicles, Atlanta; J. S. Lester, Atlanta, motor; J. M. Williams, Hawkinsville, device for transmitting motion; William McCoy, Rome, steam blower and dries for furnaces; R. F. Mobley, Rome, gin saw gummer; T. H. Tabor, Ellijay, corn sheller.

A Beggar Found Dead.—Hallie Slater was found dead at her home, on Humphries street, yesterday morning.

She is an old white woman, a beggar, known on the streets for years past. She was about forty-five or fifty years old, and lived with her sister, near the city limits.

The authorities were notified, and it was found that the old woman's death had been caused by exposure, the result of a drunk. The remains were taken in charge by the county, and buried yesterday afternoon.

The Gammon School.—Bishop John F. Hurst, the distinguished author and traveler, who has been on a visit to Atlanta, expresses himself as greatly delighted with the city. During his visit he delivered a lecture before the students of Gammon Theological seminary, to the delight and profit of the students. This is the most successful year in the history of this seminary. Professor William H. Crawford, of Chicago, has arrived, and has entered upon his duties as professor of historical theology. Important improvements are being made upon the campus, and an elegant residence for the new professor is nearing completion.

His Foot Crushed.—Policeman Slaughter met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon.

He was on duty on Decatur street, and while attempting to board a street car while in motion, had three toes badly crushed by the wheels.

The driver had called him to the car to tell him of something that was to be reported to the police. His foot slipped from the step and both wheels passed over his toes.

The injury was quite painful, and so serious as to render the patrolman unable to walk. He was taken to his home in a hack and Dr. Roach sent for. Dr. Roach dressed the injury, and though one of the toes was almost mashed off, he thought that amputation would not be necessary.

Patrolman Slaughter will be unable to go on duty for some time.

Dr. Armstrong's Lectures.—One of Dr. Armstrong's friends said yesterday in speaking of the course of lectures which are being delivered on Sunday evenings:

"The leading idea running through each one of the lectures delivered by Dr. Armstrong has been, and still is, that there are solid grounds upon which to base not only hopes, but almost certainties for the highest aspirations of human nature. His lecture this evening dealt with those false views of the inspiration of the Bible which stand in the way of its acceptance as a living force in the life and conduct of each of us. Properly treated, the book contains within itself everything essential to the bringing out of the best and purest in our road. The truth is that the Bible has suffered more from the false views, wrong interpretations and stranded meanings which have been put upon it by its warmest companions than it has from all of the assaults of its enemies."

An Amusing Street Scene.—Two mules, a Texas pony and a small boy were the actors in a melodramatic scene yesterday afternoon. A fond country father brought his little son to town yesterday, and, after he had purchased two bran new, warranted-not-to-kick mules, he placed his young hopeful on his pony and ordered him to lead the gentle creatures home, while he stayed behind to look upon "the wine when it was red." The small boy grasped the halters of the mules tightly in his hands, and started gaily up Hunter street. All went well until the quartet reached the capitol, and then the mules simultaneously came to the conclusion that they would go no further. Acting on their determination, with all the positiveness of the mule character, they stopped short. The pony kept right on going, but without his little rider. When the mules stopped going there was a whirl of arms and legs and then that small boy sat down hard on the stones of Hunter street. Sadly he looked one way at his pony, and still more sadly he looked the other at his mules trotting back to their stable, and then, placing both hands where he was most hurt, he lifted up his voice and howled.

To Preserve Meats.—Commissioner of Agriculture Henderson has found another excellent recipe for preserving meat, which he is anxious to have the farmers of Georgia make use of, as he considers it an excellent one. For 1,000 pounds of meat, mix with 100 pounds of salt, 2 pounds saltpetre, 1½ pounds cloves, 1 pound cayenne pepper, 6 pounds brown sugar, and dissolve in water. Then boil slowly and skim well, until the brine is strong enough to float an egg. If necessary add more salt. Trim meat well and pack in water tight barrels, and when the compound is cold pour in until the meat is covered, and weight it down so as to keep it submerged. Keep on hand enough of the compound to add as it evaporates. In four or five weeks the meat will be ready to hang up, then take it out, wash well and hang up. This should be done in dry weather, and it would be well to dry out with slow fires. When thoroughly dry, take down and sew up neatly in a covering of shirting or ducking, which cover well with a paste made of two parts lime and one part of wheat shorts or flour. See that the paste is put on thick enough to exclude the air. Hang up in cool, dry place and the meat will keep for years.

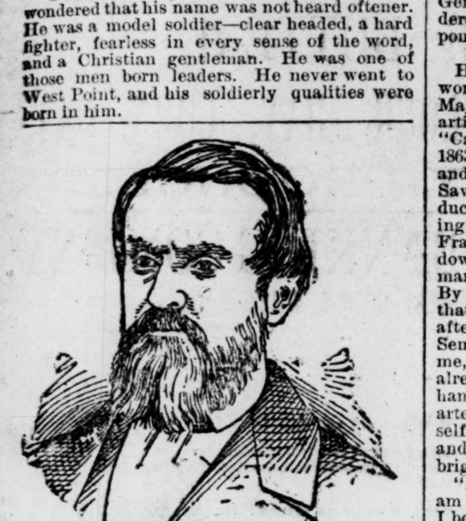
PAUL JONES SEMMES.

A NATIVE GEORGIAN AND A BRAVE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

One of Those Not a West Pointer, but Born a Soldier and a Leader of Men—Stories of His Deeds.

"One of the best and bravest soldiers that Georgia furnished the confederacy," remarked Rev. T. P. Cleveland a few days ago, "was General Paul Jones Semmes.

"I knew him quite well, and I have often wondered that his name was not heard oftener. He was a model soldier—clear headed, a hard fighter, fearless in every sense of the word, and a Christian gentleman. He was one of those men born leaders. He never went to West Point, and his soldierly qualities were born in him.



GENERAL P. J. SEMMES.

General Semmes was rather above the medium height, as erect as an Indian, and looked every inch a soldier. His hair, like most of his family, was a dark red. His beard, too, was red. His eyes were blue. I think he was the most impetuous soldier I ever saw, and absolutely delighted in the stir of battle.

"General Semmes was born in Wilkes county, Ga., a son of General Andrew G. Semmes. He went to school at the old male academy in Washington, then to Rev. Dr. Beman's celebrated school at Mt. Zion, and then to the University of Virginia. He married Miss Emily Hemphill, of Wilkes county, and had four children. He lived for several years a prosperous planter near Washington, and then moved to Columbus, Ga.

THE COLUMBUS GUARDS.

"He was for many years captain of the famous Columbus Guards, already famous for their work under Captain Davis in the Mexican war.

"Not long before the civil war begun, the celebrated Chicago Zouaves challenged any company in the United States to drill against them. In behalf of the guards, Captain Semmes accepted the challenge. Negotiations were going on, and all over the country the contest was a matter of interest. All this was interrupted by the storming of Fort Sumter, and both companies went to Virginia. The companies were arrayed on opposite sides, but the friendly contest was no jest then, for it was war. Captain Ellsworth, of the zouaves, if I mistake not his name, was the

FIRST SOLDIER KILLED IN VIRGINIA

"on either side, if not the very first man killed after the commencement of hostilities.

"Soon afterward Captain Semmes was made colonel of the Second Georgia Regiment Volunteers, one of the finest regiments in the service. From this regiment a number of distinguished officers went out. Colonel Semmes was a strict disciplinarian and hard worker, and was, therefore, not popular at first with his men. But they learned his worth and learned to love him. In '62 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. His first adjutant was W. G. Clemons, a New Yorker. His second adjutant was Roswell Ellis, an officer with Semmes in the Columbus Guards, and previous to that event an officer with the guards through the Mexican war. His appointed aid-de-camp was ——Briggs, and his aids John Redd and ——Cody, all of Columbus.

"His men admired him for a superb, physical bravery and coolness in battle. Once a minnie ball went through the red turban he always wore in battle in order that his men might see and follow him, he picked it up smiling and stopped to examine it as curiously and calmly as if he was a thousand miles away from the shells and minnie balls.

"'A half-inch is a good deal sometimes,' was his characteristic remark, and he never referred to the incident again.

WHEN GOING INTO BATTLE

he made it a point to dress in his best uniform. This, and his famous red turban made him a conspicuous figure even in those scenes of blood and smoke and flame, and he had a number of narrow escapes. He wore the turban in order that his men might see him always. He never said 'Go on, boys.' It was always 'Come on!' and he never called to them in vain. He always carried a tourniquet in his coat pocket, and when he fell at Gettysburg, the femoral artery cut by a minnie ball, that pocket tourniquet saved him from bleeding to death on the field. A private soldier in the Tenth Georgia helped him apply it to the wound.

"It might be worth mentioning just here, that the man who first performed the difficult surgical operation of ligating the femoral artery was Dr. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and at that time surgeon of Semmes's brigade.

"I went with General Semmes to Martinsburg, Va. We witnessed at Williamsburg, while waiting to cross the Potomac, the desperate fight over Lee's transportation stores that had not had time to cross over. The federals were eventually repulsed, and we succeeded in conveying General Semmes across the river in a boat and placing him in hospitable hands at Martinsburg.

HIS DEATH.

"In a few days blood poisoning set in. He called for his sword and laid it by his right side. He took his well-worn pocket Testament and placed it on his breast, holding his hands over it. He sent farewell messages to his men, his staff and field officers, and finally to his wife and children in Georgia. He died like a soldier, and as calmly and fearlessly as he had faced death a thousand times before.

"There was a sort of coincidence about his death. On the way to Gettysburg, in passing through Martinsburg at the head of his troops, he passed a group of ladies who were watching the soldiers file by. As was his invariable custom he raised his cap, and remained uncovered until after he had passed them. They were so struck with the little courtesy, and with his distinguished appearance, that they inquired for his name. They camped not far from Martinsburg, and that family—an Episcopalian family named Allen—invited him to tea with them. He accepted the invitation, and they all became good friends.

"Two or three weeks later, when they heard that General Semmes was coming back desperately wounded, they had him brought immediately to their home.

"General Semmes was much pleased at this arrangement. He received the most careful nursing and treatment, but all of no avail, and in that house he died. It was the most beautiful death I ever saw a soldier die."

FEED THE YANKEE.

"One time, I remember, a straggling Yankee soldier was captured and brought in. As the squad passed General Semmes, one of the men remarked laughingly that the prisoner was hungry.

"'Feed him,' was the quick reply 'Shoot 'em in the line, but feed 'em on this side of it.'

"The incident illustrated a soft and Christian side of his nature that crept out now and then from behind his soldierly brusqueness and sternness. At the time of his death there probably was not another commander of his rank in the army so generally and so well beloved.

"Although not a West Pointer, he was once a member of the board of visitors appointed annually to inspect the academy, and published a few years before the war a small but valuable work on military tactics.

HIS CHILDREN.

"Only one of the four children were ever married. That was Pauline, the younger daughter. Her husband was Captain Spencer Semmes, a son of Admiral Raphael Semmes. There were several children by this marriage, the only survivors of General Semmes's immediate family."

HIS OLD BRIGADE.

"His first brigade was made up of the Tenth Georgia, Fifteenth and Twenty-second Virginia, Fifth and Tenth Louisiana, the Fifteenth Louisiana batallion, and Manly's battery, of North Carolina. Just before the Seven Days fighting these were joined by the Fifty-third Georgia.

"After Fredericksburg they made a policy of having the brigades composed of regiments all from the same state. So they took out his Virginia and Louisiana regiments, and left him the Tenth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Georgia. The artillery was made up into separate commands.

"After Semmes was killed the brigade was commanded by General Goode Bryan, of Augusta. Its next and last commander was General J. P. Sims, now dead, who surrendered the remnant of the old brigade at Appomattox.

FROM A SCRAP-BOOK.

Here in an old scrap-book is a yellow and worn piece of paper—the copy of a letter from Major S. P. Hamilton, of Cabell's division of artillery, Longstreet's corps. It is dated, "Camp, near Culpepper C. H., Va., July 26, 1863," It is addressed to P. W. Alexander, and forwarded with his correspondence to the Savannah Republican. After some introduction Major Hamilton says: "I was standing at the gun where the gallant Frazer had just before been struck down, when I observed a wounded man being borne from the field in a blanket. By the number of attendants I soon perceived that it was an officer of rank, and in a moment after recognized that officer as General Semmes. Almost at the same instant he saw me, and called me to him, whither I had already started. I found him weak and exhausted, shot through the thigh, the femoral artery being almost severed. He caused himself to be lowered into a reclining position, and his eye brightening with a fire of peculiar brightness, he said:

"Major Hamilton, I am glad to see you. I am badly wounded (pointing to the spot), and I believe I shall die. Perhaps I may not, but something warns me that the chances are against my recovery. You and I are from the same state, and I wish you, and charge upon you, to bear testimony to the fact that I fell at the head of my brigade, leading them in a charge which was, up to that time, successful, I love my country. I had hoped to be spared. My love for those I leave at home is beyond expression—but as much as these considerations weigh with me and make me cling to life, with an assured trust and reliance in the goodness and mercies of God, I shall die with perfect resignation if it be known where my death wound was received; that it was in my appointed place, where a soldier should, and where my State and country had a right to expect.'

"I bear willing testimony to all of this, and much more. * * * * Georgia had strong representation there—Wofford, Benning, and the unwavering G. T. Anderson, all marched with unfaltering tread to the work of death. But among all the brave men who fought and fell there, I venture to assert that no more complete soldier, more faithful officer, or more heroic spirit there received his doom than Paul J. Semmes. At Malvern Hill, he went nearer to the enemy's guns than any other general officer in the field. At Salem church, his brigade, and that of that gallant officer, General Wilcox, bore the brunt of the whole attack of Sedgwick's corps unflinchingly."

Here is another scrap.

"General Semmes crossed over (the river) some days ago and reached Martinsburg where, it was reported, he died last night of his wounds. If the report is true, then the state of Georgia and the confederate army have lost as true a gentleman and brave a soldier as ever graced a parlor or shed his blood on the field of battle. Of him it may be said as of Marshal Ney, that he was "the bravest of the brave,' and, like the Chevalier Bayard, was without fear or reproach. He said to me, the day after receiving his death wound, with tears of gratitude in his clear, blue eyes, that his brigade had behaved with unsurpassed gallantry, and that he considered it a privilege to lay down his life for the liberties of his country. Like Bartow and Cobb, Gregg and Barksdale, Johnston and Jackson, and the 'unknown and unrecorded dead' who have fallen in this war, he has quit this army and gone to join that grand army of martyrs who have shed their blood for the freedom of their race."

Here is another scrap.

It is taken from the Richmond Dispatch, and is from their Martinsburg correspondent:

"General Paul J. Semmes, of Georgia, wounded at Gettysburg, died here at the residence of Mr. Allen Thursday night and was consigned to the grave Sunday morning. He expressed great solicitnde about his absent and interesting family, to whom he was intensely devoted, and directed that his sword and testament be sent to his wife. It was intended to convey his remains to Columbus, Ga., his place of residence, and for this purpose a metallic case was procured with considerable difficulty; but rapid decomposition compelled a burial for the present in the cemetery here. Fearless of danger and a stranger to fear, he had often rendered himself conspicuous for gallantry on the most memorable battlefields of the war."

Here is the last one, from a Columbus, Ga., paper, where he was afterwards buried:

"The citizens of Columbus and its vicinity are respectfully invited to meet at Temperance hall this day, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to appoint a committee to assist in paying due honors to the remains of the lamented General Paul J. Semmes, when they shall have arrived in the city, and to make such other arrangements as will be proper in this our last tribute of respect to our gallant and heroic fellow-citizen."

It is signed by twenty of the leading men of Columbus, and dated simply, "July 15."

AN ELECTRIC CLUB.

A New Social Institution Which Will Be in Operation in a Few Days.

The first step to formulate an electric club were taken yesterday and by the end of the present week, its organization will be perfected and it will be in operation.

Some of the gentlemen who are interested in electric matters have for some time been discussing the feasibility of starting a club on the system of those now in operation in New York, Boston, Chicago and other large cities, but no active steps were taken until yesterday morning, when a list was sent round to get the names of those who wished to be members. Before noon twenty-five of the electricians of the city had expressed a desire to join.

The purpose of the organizers of the club is to engage suitable rooms where all the electrical papers and magazines will be kept on file and where meetings will be held at stated times during which all the latest electrical inventions will be discussed. The members will be composed of the telegraph, phonograph, telephone, electric light and electric car experts and also all people taking an interest in electricity will be admitted.

A meeting to organize will be held at the end of the week, in the armory parlor of the Zouaves, at which officers will be elected and definite plans adopted.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S SERVANTS

Send a Letter to Mrs. Davis, in Which They Express Their Sympathy.

Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, who is now engaged writing the Hon. Jefferson Davis's memorial book, has just received a box from Mrs. Davis containing letters of condolence, resolutions and memorials sent her since Mr. Davis's death.

Among others was a letter from his old servants at Brierfield. The letter, together with the presence of his old body servant, form one of the most touching incidents in connection with the funeral of the grand chief in New Orleans. And among all the resolutions and letters of condolence Mrs. Davis received, there is scarcely one more suggestive and touching than the one from his old servants at Brierfield. It reads:

BRIERFIELD, Miss., January 12, 1889.—To Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Miss. We, the old servants and tenants of our beloved master, Hon. Jefferson Davis, have cause to mingle our tears over his death, who was always so kind and thoughtful of our peace and happiness. We extend to you our humble sympathy. Respectfully your old tenants and servants.

Ned Gator,	Tom McKinney,
Grant McKinney,	Mary Pendleton,
Mary Archer,	Elija Martin,
Wm. Nervis,	Isabel Kitchens,
Teddy Everson,	Hy Garland,
Laura Nick,	Wm. Green,
Guss Willams and others.	

Mr. Davis was always a kind master, and such incidents as this, and they could be multiplied, are the most effectual answer to slanders that have been published about him.

RAILROAD TALK.

THE FLORIDA MIDLAND AND GULF PROJECT REVIEWED.

The Augusta and West Florida Line—The Sleeping Car Line Put on from Atlanta to Shreveport via Birmingham.

The Georgia Southern and Florida.

The Georgia, Southern and Florida, from Lake City to Palatka, is being pushed forward rapidly to completion. Its direction is a continuance of that from Atlanta, Macon, to Lake City, giving almost an air-line from Atlanta to Palatka.

Another road is to be built from Lake City. This is the Lake City and Tampa, which published articles of incorporation several days ago, The distance from Lake City to Tampa is 150 miles by the proposed route.

This will give Atlanta direct communication with the newly discovered phosphate fields of Florida. The Lake City and Tampa traveres the length of these beds, as well as one of the most fertile agricultural and horticultural portion of Florida.

And all these roads lead to Atlanta.

The Augusta and West Florida.

It's doubtful, it appears, if work will commence this year on the Augusta and West Florida.

The Augusta and Thomasville Construction company has never effected a permanent organization. That is, of course, the first step to be taken.

A number of south Georgia people are interested in the road, and there is a strong popular interest to help build it. Amongst those that took part in the recent meeting of the construction company, were Messrs. A. T. McIntyre, Jr., and W. R. McIntyre, of Thomasville; Jesse Thompson, Augusta; C. E. Smith, of Washington, president of the Augusta and West Florida Railroad company; H. H. Tift, of Tifton; Dr. J. D. Maynard, of Abbeville; R. V. Bowen, Hawkinsville; W. H. Ashburn, Eastman.

The road is to be 230 miles from Augusta to Thomasville.

"I believe," said a prominent railroad man two or three days ago, "that the quickest and best way for those southwest Georgia people, if not the only way, is to build on from Dublin. The Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville helps them out eighty-miles of the way, and the Wrightsville and Tennille and Wrightsville and Dublin about thirty-five miles more—115 miles in all. Now from Dublin, by way of Eastman, Abbeville, Irwinville, Tifton, to Thomasville, is not over 125 miles. In other words by building 125 miles they put in operation a road 240 miles long between Augusta and Thomasville. That route crosses the Central at Tennille; the Oconee river at Dublin; the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, at Eastman; the Ocmulgee river at Abbeville, and connecting there with the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery; the G., B. and W., and the G. S. and F., at Tifton, and finally with the S., F. and W., at Thomasville. That opens up a new country and would be a paying road from the start."

About the Columbus Southern.

After Albany—what?

The Columbus Southern is going on to Albany, just as fast as it can go. Take a map and examine—you will find plenty of confirmation there for the claim of the Valdosta people that the road will eventually go on, if not immediately, through to Valdosta. That would be a direct extension of its present direction; it would give a territory new and valuable in a magnificent lumber country, and give it the best of connections, real and prospective—the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Savannah, Florida and Western there already, and the Florida Midland and Gulf to be built soon.

Cutting Off the Georgia Midland.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—A railroad war for the passenger traffic between Atlanta and Columbus seems iminent at this time. For some time the Georgia Midland and Gulf and Central railroads have exchanged coaches for the accommodation of through travel. General Gabbett, of the Central railroad, today issued an order discontinuing this exchange, and instructing his conductors to accept no more through tickets from this date issued by the Georgia Midland and Gulf. The Central authorities at this place say they know of no cause for the change, other than that Mr. Gabbett has ordered the exchange discontinued.

The Georgia Midland authorities are more communicative, however, and assert it as their opinion that the action is for the purpose of diverting the travel from their line to the Atlanta and West Point road. We are not to be caught out by Mr. Gabbett's promise that this is only temporary, and will at once put on a through train via McDonough and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road into Atlanta. We have the "grip" on the travel, and we intend to make every effort to hold it. Whether or not this action will extend so far as to discontinue the Georgia Midland and Gulf from running up to the Central depot here, and exclude them from shed privileges, could not be ascertained this evening.

The Changing Depot Agents.

DAWSON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Mr. J. B. Corcoran, who succeeded Mr. Griffin as depot agent at this place, on not being furnished with the desired and necessary assistance in handling the large amount of business, tendered his resignation three times. At last it was accepted, and Mr. W. G. Powell was sent down from Macon to succeed him. Thus we have had four different agents in as many weeks. There is a delay in delivering goods every time an agent is released and another put in, and the goods in the freight house and the loaded cars on the sidetracks are accumulating daily; and if it continues much longer, Main street will be blocked up to such an extent as to make it impossible to pass in and out of the city by the depot. During the week, jurors have been delayed mornings and evenings by trains standing on the crossing, and they are making considerable complaint.

The People Are Glad.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—The citizens of Midville and along a direct line through our county are jubilant over the new line of railway from Augusta to Midville, thence in a direct line to Swainsboro, in Emanuel, and Mt. Vernon, in Montgomery county, and on to Thomasville, Ga. There is some doubt as to where this line will cross the Central railroad from Savannah to Macon. Midville wants it, and also Wadley. The former has about thirty miles already graded and in use by saw-mill men, who offer such fine inducements that the line is thought to be practically secured for Midville, Ga. This line is now being constructed, and will traverse the most fertile upper half of Burke county. A gentleman from Midville said today that their town was assured of the new railroad.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Miss Martha Johnson, one of Atlanta's most popular young ladies, is visiting Marietta.

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Mrs. Vandiver, of Rome, Ga., left the city Thursday after a very delightful week spent with her friend. Mrs. Dean.

***

Miss Genie West is visiting friends in Burke county.

***

Miss Carrie Sisson, in company with her little cousin, will visit her uncle in New Orleans for the next month.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Warner, of West End, delightfully entertained a large number of their friends a few evenings since, in their elegant new home. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carrion, Mrs. C. E. Denny, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Kate Bunker, Miss Mary Howard, Messrs. H. C. Scott, A. H. Denny, F. J. Holmes and Mack Rathbun are some of those who were present and enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Warner.

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The New York Herald of January 16 contains the following notice of a wedding which will greatly interest Georgia people:

"A pretty and fashionable wedding took place in the church of the Puritans, 130th street, near Fifth avenue, last evening, the contracting parties being Miss May Belle Hill, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hill, and Morton R. Emmons, of Rome, Ga.

"At a quarter to eight the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of the groom, and advanced up the middle aisle to the altar, where the Rev. Edward L. Clark, the pastor, stood ready to tie the nuptials. The couple were preceded by the ushers, Messrs. Alfred Hill, brother of the bride; William McKee, of Rome, Ga.; William N. Harben, of Dalton, Ga.; Percy D. Adams, Dwight Platt, Wallace Black, Chester Philips and Edward Buckhout.

"The bride was robed in white satin en train trimmed elaborately with duchesse lace. After the ceremony there was a rush of carriages to the bride's residence, No. 149 East 127th street, where a reception was held until ten o'clock. The parlors were decorated with flowers, huge banks of which filled the mantelpieces, while tropical plants nodded congratulations from every corner. The presents were numerous and costly."

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One of the most delightful social events of the season was a german given by Miss Helen Reed to her friend Miss Mellony Dean, of Eufaula, Ala., on last Wednesday evening. The house was artistically decorated with mistletoe, smilax and hothouse plants. Delightful music was furnished during the evening by Wurm's orchestra. At 12 o'clock those present were invited into the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was spread. Every one present expressed themselves as having spent a most pleasant time, and the wee small hours still found them loath to leave. Among the guests present were Miss Mellony Dean, of Eufaula, Ala.; Miss Lizzie Mable, of Smyrna, Ga.; Misses Tripod, of Edgewood; Misses Mary Bloodworth and Lucy Bloodworth, of Atlanta, and Messrs. Stoner, Brooks, Smith, Hollingsworth, Bloodworth, Tripod, Walker and many others.

***

A large party of society people enjoyed one of the weekly hops at Post McPherson Saturday evening. The hop room was beautifully decorated with Uncle Sam's colors, and during the evening light refreshments were served. Those who went out from the city in true army style were: Miss Harwood, Miss Rawls, Miss Julia Lowry Clarke, Miss Barintz, Miss Elliott, of Sewanee; Miss Bonn, of Macon; Miss Raine, Miss Barker, Miss Harris, of Athens; Miss Crane, Mrs. Edward Barnes, Messrs. Samuel Hall, Raine, Inman, Sanders, Wilson, Martin, Palmer, Bullock, Maddox, Holbrook, Adams, Farrar, Bentine, Rawls, and others.

***

MADISON, Ga., January 19.—[Special.]—Miss Annie Meador, of Stone Mountain, spent yesterday with Miss Mattie Turnell.

Miss Agnes Godfrey has returned from a pleasant visit to Mrs. C. D. Carr in Augusta.

Mrs. Lee Tramwell is spending some time in Cartersville.

Mrs. C. W. Richter, of Bolingbroke, is visiting Mrs. A. P. Richter, of this city.

***

Miss Kathleen Jones entertained a few friends informally last Thursday evening. The young ladies present were: Miss Barnitz, Miss Raine and her guest, Miss Bonn, Miss Adeline Adair, Miss Isma Dooly, Misses Clossen and Smith, of Post McPherson.

***

Miss Charlotte Elliott, of Sewanee, Tenn., who has made Mrs. Lowe's home so attractive during her visit here, leaves for home this week. Her departure will be regretted by many sincere admisers.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

The genial and benign countenance of Sol will beam upon his friends and admirers this evening, and, as "Noah Vale," the incomparable comedian will delight everybody. He comes here fresh from his triumphs at Daly's theater, New York. In the great metropolis he received a real ovation, and all the critics unanimously proclaimed him "America's comedian."

James Whitcomb Riley once said that should he ever find himself in a place where he was an entire stranger, even though he had but fifty cents to his name, his first act would be to seek out the barber, get relieved of his beard, give the tonsorialist the coin, and tell him with a lofty air to keep the change. Always keep up appearances. This was the motto of Noah Vale, the eccentric character so aptly portrayed by the popular comedian, Sol Smith Russell, and he follows it out until from want of nourishment, nature asserted herself, and the poor and proud "relation" faints dead away.

"A Poor Relation" is distinctly an original production, and yet so true to life that one can almost imagine it all is real. Here is a man who acts natural, and the audience marvels at his art; a man who acts with his whole being, his head, his limbs, and even to his finger tips. "A Poor Relation" is a genteel comedy sketch of the highest order, and in it Sol Smith Russull is making the greatest success of his career.

The Chicago Times, in speaking of the production, says:

The company could scarcely be better. Miss Grace Filkins, bubbling all over with good humor, made a bewitching "Dolly," and Merri Osburn's "Scollops" was a clever bit of acting. The children, Master Richards and little Hazel Chappell—bless their dear l ittle in nocent hearts—captivated the audience at the very start. The last named, though scarcely five years of age, acted in a manner as graceful and natural as one of more mature years. Other members of the company are deserving of special notice. At the end of the first act last night Mr. Russell was called before the curtain by a spontaneous outburst of applause, and delivered one of his characteristic speeches, brimful of wit and humor. The Grand was crowded with a fashionable audience.

The Abbott Opera Season.

We need hardly remind the public that the Emma Abbott opera engagement at DeGive's opera house will open on Wednesday with the greatest opera the Abbott management ever brought out, "Ernani," a work of rarest character and flight in lofty vocalization and vivid orchestration and plot. Thursday will also bring another opera wholly new to this city, "Crown Diamonds," a brilliant romance in music. "Il Trovatore," "Romeo and Juliet," the most exquisite of all love lyrics, and "Martha" have legions of admirers, and they too, every one, will, beyond doubt, draw throngs, as Abbott opera was never before produced as it is this season. From all indications there will be not only an admirable season of opera, but a season thronged with listeners at every performance.

An Old Atlanta Man.

Three or four railroad men were talking yesterday about people who had worked their way up to high positions.

"There's S. E. McBee, said one," as fine a railroad man as there is in the South, superintendent of the Western R. and D. division of North Carolina, and recently elected superintendent of the Charleston and Greenville and of the C. C. and A., now holding position as superintendent of three roads. I remember ten years ago when he was running into the union depot here every day as a conductor on the Atlanta and Charlotte. Everybody about the carshed and a great many people in Atlanta remember him."

"Yes," said another, "and before he got to be conductor I remember when he was baggage master. I think he started first as a brakesman."

Ticket Agents to Meet.

A number of invitations have been received in Atlanta to the meeting of the International Association of Ticket Agents in Jacksonville in February. The first southern road to get out its special passes was the Charleston and Savannah, a very neat and handsome bit of work. But the prettiest pass sent out for the occasion, and one of the prettiest ever seen here, is that of the East Tennessee. Accompanying the invitation is the pass, a number of white cardboard leaves tied with blue ribbon, representing the various divisions of the road, and covering every mile of road operated by the East Tennessee system.

The party from the north passes through Atlanta, and several Atlanta ticket agents—Mr. Sam Beall, of the Richmond and Danville, and Mr. E. E. Kirby, of the East Tennessee, amongst them—are going on with them from here.

The Sleeping Car Change.

Atlanta to Shreveport!

It used to be Chattanooga to Shreveport, but they change today. Chattanooga wasn't big enough.

Atlanta has already the best sleeping car service in the south, and this change of the Pullman company, putting the cars just where they were needed most here, is a paying move for the company as well as a convenience to the traveling public.

Atlanta to Shreveport, by way Birmingham ham.

Four cars are to be used on the line at first, and others added if the travel requires. The first of the cars come in here yesterday and leave tomorrow on its first trip over the Georgia Pacific.

There will be a corresponding change in the Queen and Crescent so as to connect with the sleeper at Birmingham.

Yes, but When Will It Be Winter?

From the Hartford Evening Post.

Keep up a good courage. It will be summer bye-and-bye.

T'would Be Indecent Haste.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

The report that the Widow McGinty has married again is premature.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla if you want an honest, reliable medicine. Do not take any other which is alleged to be "about the same" or "just as good." Be sure to get Hood's.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons Tickets

On sale at
George Muse's 38 Whitehall street,
Orr & Glover's, 104 Whitehall street,
Stoney, Gregory & Co's., 25 Peachtree street,
Corner Decatur and Edgewood avenue.

A limited numer of reserved seats without extra charge. Secure them early.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

Dr. M. W. MANNAHAN has removed his place of residence from 25 North Forsyth to 148 Ivy street. Telephone 682, office 505. 1w

THE big new Everett, Jacksonville, is open and it must be seen to be appreciated. It is an elegant hotel.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Indications for tomorrow: Fair in southeast; showers in northwest portion; southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. (Gould Building,) ATLANTA, Ga., January 19.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

STATIONS.	Barom...	Therm...	Dew P't..	WIND. Dir'n	WIND. Vel'y	Rainfall..	Weather.
Meridian.......	30.18	64	58	S	6	.00	Cloudless
Pensacola......	30.24	64	62	....	Calm	.00	Cloudless
Mobile.........	30.24	64	60	S	6	.00	Cloudless
Montgomery.....	30.32	66	52	SE	Light	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans....	30.20	68	64	SE	10	.00	Cloudless
Galveston......	30.10	68	66	S	10	.00	Cloudless
Palestine......	30.02	70	60	S	7	.01	Cloudless
Corpus Christi.	30.04	70	66	SE	20	.00	Cloudless
Brownsville....	30.04	70	68	S	14	.00	Cloudless
Rio Grande Cty	30.02	76	66	S	14	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a. m..........	30.35	49	48	SE	6	.00	Cloudy
7 p. m..........	30.26	62	52	S	Light	.00	Cloudy

Maximum Thermometer.......... 65
Minimum Thermometer.......... 48
Total Rainfall.......... .00

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York. At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ∴ BRIDAL ∴ TRUNK

—AT THE—

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY



The above Leather Bridal Trunk to be sold for a few days longer at $9. We have 1,500 Trunks that must be sold at a sacrifice to make room for new spring styles. Come and price them.

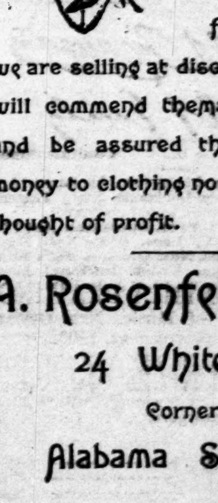
MERCHANTS AND DRUMMERS!

You need Sample Cases and Valises. We are headquarters. Best goods at lowest prices. Special to S. T. A.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN

92 and 94 Whitehall St.

und royal baking 5p



THE fact that cold weather is upon us will cause you to buy a suit or overcoat regardless of the stage of the season. Then why not take advantage of he prices we offer! The suits we are selling at discounted figures will commend themselves to you; and be assured that we prefer money to clothing now, without any thought of profit.

A. Rosenfeld & Son

24 Whitehall,

Corner

Alabama Streets.

op ed p

AMUSEMENTS.

A Queen Among Women

TRINITY CHURCH!

Tuesday Night, January 21st.



MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS

IN HER CELEBRATED

Dramatic Recitals

HUMOROUS! PATHETIC!
SENTIMENTAL! EMOTIONAL!

Mrs. Siddon's Genius and Beauty Have Made Her Famous on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

Everybody Who Hears This Charming Lady Will Be Greatly Delighted.

TO ACCOMODATE THE PUBLIC.

By Special Arrangement, Tickets Are On Sale at
Stoney, Gregory & Co.,
George Muse,
Orr & Glover.

TICKETS, $1.00.

CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS, HALF-PRICE.

A limited number of Reserved Seats without extra charge.

Mr. Fred Pelham, Director.

jan 14 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday and Tuesday, January 20 and 21. | Matinee Tuesday at 2 p. m.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE COMEDIAN.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

Supported by a Superb Company, in

A Poor Relation.

A Comedy Drama by Edward E. Kidder.

A Poem of Laughter and Tears.

THE EMINENT COMEDIAN'S MASTERPIECE.

What Booth is to Tragedy, Russell is to comedy. —St. Louis Chronicle. No increase in price. Reserved seats at Miller's. jan16—tf

FOUR NIGHTS, COMMENCING { WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22

ABBOTT MATINEE SATURDAY.

Sale of Seats Saturday, January 18.

BRILLIANT OPERATIC NOVELTIES!

Engagement of the Famous EMMA



ABBOTT

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.

Largest, Strongest and Only Successful English Opera Company in America! Abbott, Annandale, Mirella, Michelena, Montegriffo, Pruette, Broderick, Allen, Keady, Karl, Martens!

NEWLY REORGANIZED!

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

In This Brilliant and Varied Repertoire:

WEDNESDAY—Verdi's Grand Tragic Opera, (First time in Atlanta.)
ERNANI! ERNANI!
EMMA ABBOTT and Entire Company.

THURSDAY—Auber's Charming Opera, (First time in Atlanta.)
CROWN DIAMONDS!
EMMA ABBOTT and Entire Company.

FRIDAY—Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE!
EMMA ABBOTT and Entire Company.

SATURDAY—Abbott Matinee—Gounod's Exquisite Love Lyric,
ROMEO AND JULIET!
EMMA ABBOTT as Juliet. Entire Company.

SATURDAY—Flowtow's Charming Opera,
MARTHA! MARTHA!
EMMA ABBOTT and Entire Company.

Gorgeous Costumes! Enchanting Music! Brilliant Mise en Scene! PRICES—Reserved—First floor, $1.50; second floor, $1. Matinee—First floor, $1; second floor, 75c.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. nov9—dly wkyly

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall street; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avary & Co., druggists; Schumann's pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter sts.; L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Lennox Emerson, Mountain Scene, Ga.; Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga.

LOTTERY DRAWING.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
—OF THE—
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.
SINGLE NUMER, CLASS "A."

Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

All genuine Louisiana State Lottery Tickets are issued at New Orleans, signed by M. A Dauphin, President, and agree to pay all prizes in New Orleans, where the company holds its charter from the State, and where both the purchaser of a ticket and the company are equally protected by the laws of the State and of the United States. Tickets signed with fictitious names, dated and issued from other cities in the name of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, promising to pay prizes in other places than New Orleans, are not Louisiana State Lottery tickets at all, but are counterfeits and cheats intended to deceive and defraud the unwary.

Remember that ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part of a fraction of a ticket issued in any drawing. Anything in our name offered at a less price is either a counterfeit or a swindle. Remember further, when examining to see if your ticket has drawn a prize, never to accept anything but our official drawings, which are copyrighted under the Act of Congress, and cannot be reprinted correctly under penalty of law.

FULL PRIZES.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
127	200	22691	200	43795	500
511	300	22733	200	43816	200
600	200	22811	500	43825	200
761	300	22835	200	44192	500
1170	200	23158	200	44370	200
1204	300	23220	200	44375	200
1353	200	23308	200	44389	200
1357	200	23609	200	44486	300
1481	200	23750	200	44581	200
1519	200	23838	300	44605	200
1721	200	23880	200	45099	200
1930	300	23960	300	45164	200
2017	200	23989	200	45608	200
2180	300	24020	200	45629	500
2245	200	24108	300	45798	200
2338	200	24473	500	45881	200
2344	500	24539	200	46010	300
2472	300	24589	200	46045	300
2532	500	24851	200	46207	200
2678	200	24962	200	46752	200
2695	200	25049	200	46826	200
2760	200	25127	500	46920	500
3076	300	25186	200	46947	200
3148	200	25199	1000	47211	200
3256	200	25772	500	47232	300
3268	200	26000	300	47296	200
3300	200	26002	200	47329	200
3392	200	26245	200	47332	200
3422	200	26326	300	47469	500
3528	300	26443	200	47597	500
3737	300	26636	200	47828	500
4023	500	26675	200	47943	200
4088	300	26795	200	47968	200
4179	200	26797	200	48024	300
4234	200	27307	1000	48058	300
4243	200	27545	500	48109	300
4244	300	27713	200	48279	1000
4334	200	27713	200	48788	200
4352	200	27199	200	48828	200
4368	200	27814	300	48857	1000
4661	300	27823	200	48957	200
4869	200	27825	500	49254	200
5031	500	27866	200	49290	200
5061	200	28015	500	49312	200
5259	200	28074	300	49621	300
5269	1000	28189	200	49737	200
5403	1000	28212	200	49979	200
5487	300	28344	200	50390	1000
5629	200	28498	500	50574	300
5851	200	28643	200	50741	300
5927	200	28644	200	50769	200
6069	200	28669	200	50771	500
6150	300	28715	200	50868	200
6201	500	28783	200	50879	200
6209	200	28856	1000	50901	200
6328	300	29064	200	50949	300
6427	500	29119	200	50989	200
6513	200	29295	300	51058	200
6640	200	29440	500	51165	300
6760	200	29457	300	51235	200
6868	300	29497	200	51391	200
6905	**10000**	29537	200	51448	200
6947	200	29582	500	51478	500
6998	200	29611	500	51667	200
7000	300	29830	200	51711	200
7063	200	29854	200	51777	200
7182	300	29893	200	52070	300
7306	200	29918	1000	52072	200
7509	200	30004	300	52216	200
7764	200	30282	200	52413	200
7770	200	30292	200	52446	200
7959	200	30407	200	52458	200
7977	200	30534	300	**52535**	**5000**
8206	200	30675	1000	52549	600
8269	200	30680	200	52641	1000
8494	200	30723	200	52680	200
8607	200	30726	200	52699	200
8610	500	30749	200	52781	300
8867	300	30946	200	52796	200
8896	300	30973	200	52893	200
9186	300	31048	200	52964	200
9208	300	31133	300	53154	500
9403	200	31157	300	53214	200
9525	200	31311	200	53338	200
9653	200	31422	200	53419	1000
9721	300	31502	200	53561	200
10165	200	31609	200	54187	300
10225	200	31651	300	54366	200
10246	200	31845	300	54633	200
10369	200	31846	200	54696	500
10475	300	31867	300	54746	200
10484	300	31962	200	54768	200
10649	200	31968	200	54808	200
11076	300	31973	300	54969	200
11106	200	32169	500	55037	200
11276	200	32231	200	55052	200
11490	200	32289	200	55116	200
11705	200	32455	200	55231	300
11797	300	32821	200	55368	200
11925	200	33167	500	55454	1000
11948	200	33286	200	55688	500
12010	200	33545	500	55763	300
12107	200	33589	200	55880	300
12117	500	33676	500	56127	300
12122	**100000**	33679	500	56320	300
12306	300	33777	200	56386	300
12550	200	33809	200	56400	200
12578	200	33989	1000	56432	200
12630	200	34[illegible]21	200	56438	200
12756	200	34108	200	56488	300
12887	200	34113	500	56531	300
12934	500	34202	200	56647	200
13005	300	34257	200	56787	300
13050	200	34471	200	56831	200
13094	200	34487	300	56903	300
13167	300	34597	500	56994	200
13168	300	34769	300	57013	300
13197	300	34900	500	57197	500
13218	200	34939	200	57221	200
13442	300	35134	200	57462	200
13544	300	35136	200	57692	300
13579	500	35159	300	57714	200
13631	500	35310	200	57813	300
13748	200	35327	300	57822	500
13815	300	35376	300	58167	200
13864	200	35406	500	**58226**	**5000**
14366	500	35545	300	58342	200
14685	300	35597	500	58344	200
14719	200	35654	200	58347	200
15223	500	36108	200	58403	200
15419	500	36231	500	58564	200
15505	500	36446	200	58636	200
15977	200	36576	300	58899	200
15986	200	36595	200	59040	300
16040	200	36769	300	59087	500
16237	200	36949	300	59132	500
16460	200	36997	200	59192	200
16517	200	36998	200	59268	200
17003	200	37053	200	59531	300
17132	200	37101	300	60059	200
17267	200	37139	200	60234	800
17399	200	37177	200	60282	500
17465	200	37249	500	60422	300
17529	200	37272	300	60509	200
17548	500	37637	300	**60651**	**5000**
17638	500	37709	200	60777	200
17949	300	37773	200	60802	200
18011	500	37830	200	60824	200
18034	300	37832	300	60871	300
18235	300	37988	300	61005	300
18496	500	38170	300	61015	200
18590	500	38485	200	61078	200
18741	300	38486	200	61096	200
18750	200	38798	200	61322	200
18758	300	39021	200	61429	200
18847	200	39026	200	61707	300
18899	300	39217	200	61765	200
18957	500	39700	200	62071	200
19077	200	39768	200	62076	300
19151	200	40027	200	62172	200
19241	300	40133	200	62233	300
19242	500	40143	200	62264	200
19283	300	40398	200	62395	300
19454	200	40439	200	62411	200
19586	500	40725	200	62548	200
19674	500	40752	300	62581	200
19687	200	40762	200	62592	500
19689	300	40807	200	62736	300
19917	300	40813	300	62744	200
19976	200	40970	500	62755	300
20138	300	41043	300	63048	200
20309	200	41134	300	63190	500
20448	200	41340	200	63678	200
20485	200	41484	200	63560	200
20487	200	41488	200	63681	200
20575	200	41603	200	63962	200
20731	500	41665	200	64124	300
20734	200	41712	300	64204	200
20885	300	41715	200	64244	200
20908	200	41770	1000	**64301**	**50000**
20965	300	41922	500	64356	200
20969	300	42092	300	64412	300
21069	200	42115	300	64565	200
21464	500	42251	300	64848	300
21485	200	42294	200	64909	300
21521	200	42307	200	64966	200
21608	200	42317	200	65432	500
21663	1000	42372	300	65443	200
21730	500	42519	1000	65635	200
21809	200	42620	200	65708	200
22099	200	42670	200	65753	300
22102	200	42744	300	**65863**	**25000**
22148	200	42921	300	66217	200
22509	300	43407	500	66550	200
22511	300	43533	200	66921	500
22671	300	43605	200	67173	200
22676	300	43609	300	67208	200
22690	300	43691	200	67282	500

LOTTERY DRAWING.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
67352	200	78674	200	89101	200
67365	1000	78787	200	89126	300
67536	200	78988	200	89130	200
67981	200	79407	300	89246	200
68210	500	79445	500	89368	200
68263	300	79552	200	89422	200
68277	300	79623	200	89425	200
68329	200	79726	300	89524	500
68381	300	79754	200	89820	300
68465	300	79834	200	89845	500
68880	200	79837	200	89875	200
68943	300	79841	200	90048	300
69156	500	79862	200	90077	500
69248	500	79909	200	90291	200
69280	200	80046	200	90458	500
69493	200	80094	200	90465	200
70237	**10000**	80396	200	90555	200
70267	200	80627	500	91359	200
70289	200	81088	200	91449	200
70401	200	81111	1000	91599	300
70463	300	81656	200	91601	200
70557	300	81882	200	91712	500
70647	300	81968	200	91900	200
70739	500	81986	200	92021	200
70855	300	82013	500	92130	1000
70916	500	82553	200	92364	500
71122	200	82727	300	92391	200
71446	500	83109	200	92508	200
71604	500	83330	300	92573	200
71701	300	83344	200	92703	200
71747	200	83442	200	92749	200
71798	200	83659	300	92755	200
71891	200	83815	300	92997	200
72077	200	83924	200	93111	200
72248	300	83934	200	**93262**	**300000**
72416	200	84180	200	93310	200
72514	500	84457	300	93324	200
72690	200	84521	300	93578	200
72844	200	84541	300	93624	300
72861	200	84658	300	93902	200
72950	200	84859	300	94291	300
73148	200	84864	200	94359	200
73278	200	84894	200	94363	300
73385	200	84898	200	94407	300
73389	300	84992	300	94449	200
73863	300	85020	300	94605	200
73914	1000	85083	200	94731	500
74684	300	85089	200	94867	200
74690	200	85201	500	94895	200
74914	300	85398	300	95102	300
74997	1000	85458	300	95154	200
75049	300	85520	200	95180	300
75235	300	85560	200	95264	200
75437	200	85593	200	95322	200
75466	300	85610	300	95334	200
75501	300	85826	200	95427	1000
75589	300	85935	200	95770	200
75618	200	85996	300	96110	200
75645	200	86022	200	96412	200
75686	200	86046	200	96705	200
75873	200	86428	300	96068	300
75959	200	86445	200	96994	300
75964	300	86515	200	97210	200
76217	1000	86614	200	97218	200
76655	200	**86818**	**5000**	97300	200
76793	200	86930	200	97453	200
76854	300	87125	200	97630	200
76930	200	87301	200	97751	200
76974	200	87678	300	97841	200
77136	200	88045	300	98155	1000
77248	500	88487	200	98202	300
77343	200	98489	500	**98209**	**5000**
77389	200	88333	200	98223	200
77682	200	88431	200	98271	200
77801	500	88726	200	98513	200
77922	200	88777	200	98744	200
78049	200	88874	200	99002	200
78225	200	88905	200	99139	200
78451	200	88933	200	99644	200
78650	300	88948	200	99755	200
				99806	200

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 numbers from 93212 to 93312 inclusive, being 50 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prize of $300,000 ... $500
100 numbers from 12072 to 12172 inclusive, being 50 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prize of $100,000 ... 300
100 numbers from 64251 to 64351 inclusive, being 50 numbers on each side of the number drawing the Capital Prize of $50,000 ... 200
999 numbers ending with 62, being the two last figures of the number drawing the Capital Prize of $300,000 ... 100
999 numbers ending with 22, being the two last figures of the number drawing the Second Capital Prize of $100,000 ... 100

Prizes cashed in full without deduction.

We, the undersigned bankers of New Orleans, La., will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
President Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
President State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
President N. O. National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
President Union National Bank.

The subscribers having supervised the single number drawing, class "A," Louisiana State Lottery, hereby certify that the above are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 100,000 placed in the wheel, with the prizes corresponding to them.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, La., this Tuesday, January 14th, 1890.

J. A. EARLY,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, } Commissioners.

No. 93262 draws capital prize, $300,000, sold in Washington, D. C. No. 12122 draws second capital prize, $100,000, sold in Boston, Mass., Chicago and Dwight, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Detroit, Mich., Jackson, Tenn., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Seattle, Wash., Corbin, Mont., Hollidaysburgh, Pa., Stephenville, Tex., and St. James, Mo. No. 64301 draws third capital prize, $50,000, sold in New York city, Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, O., San Francisco, Cal., Grand Rapids, Mich., Peoria, Ill., Zanesville, O., New Baltimore, Mich., and Hurt's Store, Va. No. 65863 draws $25,000, sold in Costa Rica, C. A. Nos. 6905 and 70237 draw each, $10,000. Nos. 52535, 58226, 60651, 86818 and 98209 draw each, $5,000.

The work of sending the official list to every correspondent begins immediately after the drawing and continues day and night until completed. Should any of our patrons experience any delay in receiving it, it is owing to their name being among the last on the list. Address

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Address registered letters to New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1890, by the Louisiana State Lottery company, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.,

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879 by an overwhelmingly popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS
For Integrity of Its Drawings
and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows;

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached to its advertisements."

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters:

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 are	50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of $100 are	99,900
999 Prizes of 100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to	$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to Terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write, legibly, to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with state, county, street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your inclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.
Address **M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,**
or **M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.,**

By ordinary letter, containing **Money Order,** issued by all **Express** Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to **NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.**

"REMEMBER, that the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the Highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket **ISSUED BY US** in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle. wed sun mon wky

FARM LOANS
8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS.
25 Years' Experience.
15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER,
Room 32, Traders' Bank Building, Atlanta.

CAPITAL CITY BANK
OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

W. A. Hemphill, Pres. | Geo. W. Parrott, Vice. Pres. | Jacob Haas, Cash'r.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $460,000.
Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms.

We draw our own
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue
DEMAND CERTIFICATES
or book in
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
to draw interests at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.
4 per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.
top col fin p

TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA,
CAPITAL $100,000.
JAMES R. WYLY, Pres. | W. J. VANDYKE, V. Pres.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates.
sep-11-dly-1y-p c.

$250,000.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount on improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Attorney at Law, Office 32 1-2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. j9-dly

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., December 29, 1889

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked†, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked* are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	7 00 am	7 00 pm	2 15 pm	10 42 pm	5 00 pm		† 11 50 am
Arrive Hapeville		7 30 pm	2 40 pm		5 46 pm		†12 30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8 28 am	8 40 pm	4 00 pm	12 04 am	7 05 pm		
Arrive Macon	10 25 am	11 00 pm	6 35 pm	2 00 am			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	10 20 am		7 00 pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	4 10 pm		4 50 am				
Arrive Albany	2 40 pm		11 20 pm	5 06 am			
Arrive Savannah	5 40 pm	6 30 am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	5 20 pm			11 25 am			
Arrive Waycross via Albany			5 00 am	8 35 am			
Arrive Brunswick via Albany			12 05 pm	12 05 pm			
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	7 55 am	12 noon					
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany			7 55 am	11 30 am			
Arrive Gainesville via Albany			4 10 pm				

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm				
Leave Eufaula	5 25 am			11 25 am		
Leave Albany	9 00 am		3 40 am	12 55 pm		
Leave Columbus via Griffin	1 05 pm			5 10 pm		
Leave Macon	1 40 pm	3 30 am	7 55 am	5 40 pm		
Leave Griffin	4 00 pm	5 25 am	10 09 am	7 52 pm	5 40 am	
Leave Hapeville		6 29 am	11 14 am	9 00 pm	7 15 am	† 1 05 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 45 pm	7 00 am	11 45 am	9 30 pm	8 00 am	† 1 50 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2:15 p. m. train. Pullman sleeper on 10:42 p. m. train. Pullman Buffet sleeping car between Atlanta and Savannah on 6:50 a. m. train.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin, on 2:15 p. m. train.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

For further information apply to
SAM B. WEBB, Travelling Passenger Agent, D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line

Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This line is operated under one management between **ATLANTA** and **NEW YORK, BOSTON** and **PHILADELPHIA**, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expedious Freight Line Between These Points

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer $24.00. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st, at $42.30.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for January, 1890, as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River, 3 p. m.

Nacoochee....Wednesday, January 1, 12 m.
City of Birmingham....Friday, Jan. 3
City of Augusta....Saturday, Jan. 4
Tallahassee....Monday, Jan. 6
Kansas City....Wednesday, Jan. 8
Chattahoochee....Friday, Jan. 10
Nacoochee....Saturday, Jan. 11
City of Birmingham....Monday, Jan. 13
City of Augusta....Wednesday, Jan. 15
Tallahassee....Friday, Jan. 17
Kansas City....Saturday, Jan. 18
Chattahoochee....Monday, Jan. 20
Nacoochee....Wednesday, Jan. 22
City of Birmingham....Friday, Jan. 24
City of Augusta....Saturday, Jan. 25
Tallahassee....Monday, Jan. Jan. 27
Kansas City....Wednesday, Jan. 29
Chattahoochee....Friday, Jan. 31

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf, 3 p. m.

Gate City....Thursday, Jan. 2
City of Macon....Tuesday, Jan. 7
City of Savannah....Saturday, Jan. 11
Gate City....Tuesday, Jan. 14
City of Macon....Monday, Jan. 20
City of Savannah....Thursday, Jan. 23
Gate City....Monday, Jan. 27
City of Macon....Friday, Jan. 31

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(This does not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves, 12 m.

Dessoug....Thursday, Jan. 2
Dessoug....Sunday, Jan. 12
Dessoug....Wednesday, Jan. 22

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

City of Savannah....Wednesday, Jan. 1, 2:00 p m
Kansas City....Friday, Jan. 3, 4:00 p m
Chattahoochee....Saturday, Jan. 4, 4:30 p m
Nacoochee....Monday, Jan. 6, 6:00 p m
City of Birmingham..Wednesday, Jan. 8, 6:30 p m
City of Augusta....Friday, Jan. 10, 8:00 a m
Tallahassee....Saturday. Jan. 11, 9:00 a m
Kansas City....Monday, Jan. 13, 10:00 a m
Chattahoochee....Wednesday, Jan. 15, 12:00 m
Nacoochee....Friday, Jan. 17, 2:00 p m
City of Birmingham....Saturday, Jan. 18, 3:00 p m
City of Augusta....Monday, Jan. 20, 5:00 p m
Tallahassee....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 7:00 p m
Kansas City....Friday, Jan. 24, 8:00 a m
Chattahoochee....Saturday, Jan. 25, 9:00 a m
Nachoochee....Monday, Jan. 27, 11:00 a m
City of Birmingham..Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1:00 p m
City of Augusta....Friday, Jan. 31, 3:00 p m

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

City of Macon....Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1:30 p m
Gate City....Wednesday, Jan. 8, 6:00 p m
City of Macon....Monday, Jan. 13, 9:30 a m
City of Savannah....Friday, Jan. 17, 1:30 p m
Gate City....Monday, Jan. 20, 4:30 p m
City of Macon....Sunday, Jan. 26, 9:30 a m
City of Savannah...Wednesday, Jan. 29, 12:30 p m

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(This Ship does not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug....Tuesday, Jan. 7, 6:00 p m
Dessoug....Friday, Jan. 17, 1:30 p m
Dessoug....Monday, Jan. 27, 10:30 a m

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co, we offer a first-class freight line from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information, rates, etc., apply to
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt., 317 Broadway, New York.
R. L. WALKER, Agent, Pier 35, N. R., New York.
C. G. ANDERSON, Agent, O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Frt. Agt. | Savannah,
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agt., } Ga.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.
RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Savannah Pier, Boston.
W. L. JAMES, Agent, 13 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
C. M. SORRELL, General Manager O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
D. W. APPLER, Gen'l Agt., | 11 Kimball House,
S. B. WEBB, Pass. Agt. } Atlanta, Ga.
CECIL GABBITT, General Manager.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GATE CITY NAT'L BANK
OF ATLANTA, GA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $300,000
SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Boxes to rent from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:

Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited. oct 4—dtf

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.
COR. PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS.
CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $190,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound banking.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
—OUR—
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain our plan.
oct 14—d 1yr finan col

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
36 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell exchange.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Allows 5 per cent interest on time deposits. tf

FOR SALE.
100 Shares Capital City Bank stock,
$3,500 A. P. & L. Bonds.
$1,600 Augusta Long and Short Date Bonds.
$1,500 Germania Loan and Banking Co. stock.
20 shares Merchants Bank stock.

F. W. MILLER & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. tf

DARWIN G. JONES,
A large block of Investment Securities for sale.
Stock, Bonds and Loans.
41½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities,
29 East Alabama Street.,
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.
FOR SALE.
$10,000—Savannah, Americus and Montgomery first 6s.
$10,000—Atlanta and Florida first 6s.
$20,000—Savannah and Western first 5s.
$10,000—Central Railroad Debentures.
50 Shares Southwestern Railroad Stock.
20 Shares East Atlanta Land Co. Stock.
$10,000—Georgia 4½—1910 Bonds.
Wanted—Central Bank Block Stock and other investments.

DORAN & WRIGHT CO., Limited.
37 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Main office, 10 Wall street, New York. The only direct private wire to New York, hence service superior to any other house. Full and continuous markets received. Stocks, bonds, grain, provisions, petroleum and cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Orders promptly executed.
oct15 1y top fin col

COMMISSION.

SIBLEY & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Atlanta, - - - - - Georgia.
CHOICE BUTTER!
FLORIDA FRUITS, FLOUR, HAY, CORN, OATS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

HOME LOAN & BANKING COMP'NY.
9 1-2 PEACHTREE STREET, ROOM 5, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital,	$125,000.00
Cash Capital,	81,989.16
Individual Liability,	250,000.00

Buys approved Commercial Paper.
Loans money on Real Estate on the installment plan in amounts from $100 up.
Purchase money notes bought and sold.
Seven per cent guaranteed mortgages on Atlanta Real Estate for sale.
Will negotiate loans and act as agent or trustee for individuals, estates or corporations.
Will act as administrator or executor of estates.
Can invest trust funds to advantage.
Prompt attention given to all correspondence and business placed in our hands.
H. PORTER, President. G. R. DESAUSSURE, Cashier. H. M. ATKINSON, Vice-President

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS!
L. H. BECK, President. JOHN CAREY, Sec. and Treas. W. COOK, Supt.
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS!
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
THE COOK IMPROVED ABSORPTION ICE MACHINE,
Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Tanks, Shaftings, Pulleys, Hangers, Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Gold Mining Machinery, and Castings of all descriptions. General Repair Work attended to promptly.
Corner Georgia Railroad and King Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 56.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD.
SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
Taking Effect December 29th, 1889. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 11.
Lv Macon	10 45 a m	11 15 p m	5 30 p m	6 00 a m
Ar Cordele	12 52 p m	1 06 a m	8 12 p m	12 10 p m
Ar Tifton	2 08 p m		9 45 p m	5 50 p m
				No. 13.
Lv Tifton	2 28 p m	2 13 a m		6 30 a m
Ar Valdosta	4 16 p m	3 35 a m		10 40 a m
Ar Jasper	5 28 p m	4 43 a m		3 15 p m
Ar Lake City	6 45 p m	5 55 a m		5 30 p m
Ar Jacksonville	9 20 p m	8 30 a m		

GOING NORTH.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 12.
Lv Jacksonville	7 35 a m	4 10 p m		
Lv Lake City	10 00 a m	7 00 p m		7 00 a m
Ar Jasper	11 05 a m	8 10 p m		9 35 a m
Ar Valdosta	12 12 p m	9 20 p m		12 01 p m
Ar Tifton	1 48 p m	11 00 p m		6 05 p m
				No. 14.
Lv Tifton	2 08 p m	12 28 p m	6 30 a m	7 00 a m
Ar Cordele	3 17 p m	12 25 a m	8 00 a m	12 20 p m
Ar Macon	5 20 p m	2 50 a m	10 30 a m	7 15 p m

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 stop between Macon and Tifton only at Cordele, and at stations south of Tifton.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on trains Nos. 3 and 4.

All trains arrive and depart from union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 12, accommodation trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.

A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Manager. J. T. HOGE, General Passenger Agent.
General Offices: Macon, Ga.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

CLAUD & HUBERT ESTES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MACON, GA.
Attorneys for the Central Georgia Bank and Macon Gaslight and Water Company.

ERNEST C. KONTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 43, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. tf—10-19

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Business of non-residents will receive careful attention. nov8 3m

VAN VALKENBURG & CARSWELL,
LAWYERS
99 Richardson building, Chattanooga, Tenn. Practice in the courts of Tennessee and in the Cherokee circuit of Georgia. Telephone 428. jan16—d3m

Wm. A. Haygood. Hamilton Douglas.
HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 17½ Peachtree st. ATLANTA, GA.

R. T. Dorsey. Albert Howell, Jr.
DORSEY & HOWELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices 4 and 5, No. 27½ Whitehall street. Telephone No. 520. 7-10 1y

C. D. MADDOX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
6½ Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
No. 55½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

AZMON MURPHEY,
LAWYER.
65½ East Alabama street. ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS WILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
32½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts. nov24d1y

W. W. LAMBDIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
12½ East Alabama street. Telephone 379. Professional Business Solicited. nov1-6m

BENJAMIN H. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in state and United States courts. Office 34½ Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Office telephone 149—Residence 1232—three calls.

A. R. Wright. Max Meyerhardt. Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Collections a specialty. ROME, GA

EUGENE M. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
8½ South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA. 8-16 6m

H. C. Johnson. I. H. Johnson.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
(N. J. Hammond's old office.) 21½ East Alabama street. ATLANTA, GA.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS A LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42, Gate City Bank building. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton county.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH,
ARCHITECT.
Rooom 44, Traders' Bank building. ATLANTA, GA.
Take Elevator. 9-17 1y

ARCHITECTS.
GARDNER, PYNE & GARDNER,
of Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C., have opened office in Atlanta, Room No. 65 Gould building. E. C. Gardner, George R. Pyne, G. C. Gardner. dc173m

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, ATLANTA, GA.
Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

DECORATORS.

DECORATORS IN FRESCO.
PAUSE, SCHROETER & CO.,
6 North Broad street. Branch office 1455 Broadway, New York. Dealers in Wall Paper, Lincrusta Walton, Room Mouldings, etc. jy21-1y

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

B. M. Hall. James R. Hall. Max Hall.
HALL BROTHERS,
CIVIL, MINING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS
Room No. 69, Gate City National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. General surveying, city work, mines, quarries, water powers, water works. Construction superintended. apr 12 1y

W. G. Williamson, C. E., George G. Earl, C. E. Mem. Am. Soc. C. E.
WILLIAMSON & EARL,
CIVIL AND SANITARY ENGINEERS,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Plans and estimates made for water supply, sewerage and general engineering work; construction superintended. Best of references, including work completed and in progress. Sewerage a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

SURGERY.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION:
SPECIAL SURGERY
And the medical and surgical treatment of Hemorrhoidal and rectal diseases.
K. C. DIVINE, M. D.,
nov 151y 101½ Whitehall street.

$3.00, $3.00, $3.00
For One Dozen Cabinet Photographs.
J. J. FABER,
28 1-2 Whitehall Street.

KIDNEY and any urinary troubles easily, safely and quickly cured by DOCUTA capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Dock Mf'g. Co., 112 White street, New York. Full directions.

THE GEORGIA RAILROD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER.
AUGUSTA, Ga., September 21st, 1889.

Commencing Tuesday, 2d instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.
Leave Augusta....7 45 a m
Leave Washington....7 20 a m
Leave Athens....8 30 a m
Leave Gainesville....5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta....1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta....2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville....5 55 a m
Arrive Athens....7 00 p m
Arrive Washington....7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta....8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No 2 EAST—DAILY.	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta....8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta....11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesville....8 15 p m	Lv. Wash'ton....11 10 a m
Ar. Athens....5 15 p m	Lv. Athens....8 40 a m
Ar. Washington 2 30 p m	Ar. Gainesville. 8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta....3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta....5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta....11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta....11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta....6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta....6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta....8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur....9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur....9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta....10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta....3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur....4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur....4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta....4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta....6 20 p m	Lv. Covington....5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur....6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur....7 25 a m
Ar. Covington....8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta....7 50 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily.

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camak....1 30 a m	Lv. Macon....8 00 p m
Ar. Macom....7 30 p m	Ar. Camak....12 30 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAIN RAILROAD

Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	* 5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	* 3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.
No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.
Sleeping car to Charleston on trains Nos. 4 and 28.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.
Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.
Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.
Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
JOE. W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga

LETTER LIST.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending January 18, 1890. Parties calling will please say "advertised," and give the date. One cent must be collected on each advertised letter when delivered.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Mrs Ella Achey, Mrs Deurelar Anderson, Miss Hattie Allen, Mrs G L Appleton, Mrs Linda Armor, Miss Minnie Abbey, Miss Marget Adam.

B—Miss Ada C Baley, Mrs Christin Butler, Miss Alice C Butler, Mrs G H Burnett, Miss Lula Butler, Miss Katie Butler, Miss Jane V Baker, Miss Martha Bainabee, Miss Nellie Bumstead, Mrs Mattie Belvin, Mrs Sallie R Brown, Miss Savannah Boma.

C—Mrs C E Cobb, Mrs Eliza Camp, Mrs Georgia Covington, Nellie Crocker, Miss Mattie Chapman, Miss Sarah Collins, Miss Vena Canfield.

D—Fannie A Davison, Miss Geneva Davis, Miss Kate Dunn, Miss Jane Daniel, Miss Sloan Davis, Mrs Sarah Dickson.

E—Mrs Ferily Easly, Henrietta Epps, Mrs Jennie Evans, Miss Mattie Ellison, Henry Ebring, Wm J Evans.

F—Mrs Amanda Flipper, Mrs Molly E Field, Miss Mary Lou Fletcher, Winnie Ferguson.

G—Jane Glass.

H—Miss Harris, Mrs A H Howell, Mrs Carrie F Hendly, Mrs Amanda Harrington, Miss Eliza Harris, Miss Hannah Howell, Mrs Jessie E Howe, Mrs J T Hanebck, Miss Julia Hendricks, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss M M Hamilton, Miss Mary Harris, Miss Mary Hand, Mrs M H Howell, 2.

I—Violet Irwin.

J—Mrs Amelia Johnson, Mrs Almedia Jenkins, Mrs Ella Jackson, Mrs Emma Johnson, Miss E E Joyrus, Mrs Hetty Jordan, Miss Ida Jamison, Miss Lizzie L Jones, Miss Lula Jones, Larry Jones, Mrs M C Jones, Miss Marie Joseph, Miss Matilda Johnson, Mrs Mary Johnson, Mrs M C Jones, Miss Mollie Johnson.

K—Miss Julia Kindle, Mrs Carrie Klatte.

L—Mrs J C Linsey, Miss Mollie E Lalemnon, Miss Rose Lewis.

M—Miss Alice Morley, Anna Mosley, Miss Carrie Mett, Mrs Henrietta Man, Miss Leonora McGee, Mrs J C McLendon, Miss Laura Mathis, Mrs J McPherson, Mrs Joseph May, Mrs Sarah Morgan, Mrs Sarah Manto, Miss Ana Bell Mangum.

N—Mrs L B Nelson, Miss Georgia Nundly, Mrs N North.

O—Miss Elizabeth Orme, Mollie Oliver, Maria Orge.

P—Mrs F H Pnoo, Miss Hulda Pruitt, Miss Julia Pope, Mrs J C Powers, Mrs Nercella Pendergraft, Mrs N A Perkins, Mrs Thos Potts, Miss Stella Price.

R—Miss Bertha Roberts, Mrs Ada Rohe, Mrs Rivers, Miss Ellen Reid, Miss Emma Ross, Miss Ida Russell, Miss Laura Robson, Miss Katie Roberts, Julia Rush, Miss Maudie Robinson, Miss R D Reynolds, Zori Rodgers.

S—Miss Callie Boner Sims, Miss Ida B Spencer, Miss Addie Smith, Miss Bettie Smith, Mrs Armanda Shropshire, Miss Delle Scott, Mrs Lula Stovall, Miss Leita Smith, Mrs Lancy Silvey, Miss Ida Stokes, Lillie Simpson, Lottie Smith Lula Smith, Scofar Seay, Lucy Sonson, Miss Millie Smith Miss Mollie Smith, Mrs M N D Shinkle, Miss Mary Shanklin, Mrs Mattie Scroggins, Miss Mary Lou Smith.

T—Miss Christine Thompson, Mrs Julia Thornton, Mrs S J Tyson, Mrs M A Tricklian, Miss Mollie Thornton, Miss M E Tucker, Miss Jener Thompson, Mrs Jennie Truitt, Miss Lizzie Terry, Mrs Thompson.

V—Mrs C H Vaugh, Miss Victory, Mrs Lillie Varco, Miss Sophia Veasid.

W—Miss Annie Watkins, Miss Annie Worill, Mrs Amanda Williams, Emma Williams, Miss Dora Wyard, Mrs G R Webster, Mrs Kate White, Miss Mattie Walker, Miss Mahalfe White, Miss Mattie Woodall, Sallie Wheeler, Seally Williams.

Y—Miss Fannie York, Mrs L J Yates.

GENTS' LIST.

A—D H Austin, B Atcherson, F Alexander, Hugh Armstrong, J F Alexander, P A Adams, T C Alston.

B—M Bullen, B J Juthe, A Bavye, C J Blackshear, C Bateman, E A Berry, E C Beatty, E H Brenson, F Brooks, G J Bradley, H Blossome, G B Ballenger, J S Brown, Jno Bell, Bullears, J J Biggerstaff, J J Berry, J W Brown, Jno Bailew, M E Bryant, H Bellingslea, N E Ballew, 2; Robt Browning, T Bradford, Wm Brown, Wm Blurett, M F Brenson, J J Blanton.

C—A R Coulter, A F Calhoun, Mr Careful, A B Coe, B D Corley, Dave Carter, C Clayton, D Coleman, T B Chamberlin, 2; E E Carter, G Copeling, H J Connor, H Carter, Jas Calhoun, Jno W Collins, J H Chambers, J Campbell, Mark Cheatham, L E Cole, R W Curn, Saml Cottinghan, Thos C Ihristian, Thos Campbell, W S Christenbery, Will Calenger, W O Clark, Wm Cloyd, 2; W Clellard, W B Cass, Wm Carrithers, W H Cumming.

D—Dr Alfred C Durham, B Donlan, C W Doughty, Dan Dunn, F Dempsey, H Dugen, J S Davis, I Dyer, J S Dodd, W R Durham, W M Dumahoo, W F Day, W Dunlap, W Duphree, W M Dorsey, W Denkins, M A Dooley.

E—T E Evans, S O Edwards, S E English, O P Ellis, Jno T Evans, J V Eagleston, 2; Jas H Evans, A M Ebneruppy.

F—A Fambrough, C Ferrell, Jno T French, J C Fargo, J W Foster, M W Free, W M Fields.

G—Prof Giles, C H Greer, Guggenheim, F Green, E Green, G Griffin, G D Gloven, H B Green, J H Green, J T Green, J M Graves, M T Gross, R W Gibson, S B Gilbert, T C Gradwell, T H Gleason, W H Goodson.

H—Mr Height, A Handley, C Hardester, D E Hunt, D Henry, Chas Higgins, G Hall, G M Hood, G T Hughes, H L Hartwell, Geo Horne, H Hooks, G G Horn, G E Hammond, Jno Hanafer, J Hogan, J Henderson, J H Harris, J G Hopkins, J H Howard, J L Hall, J W Hoffman, P H Hagerty, O L Hewitt, P Hodgson, S M Holmes, R M Hewitt, 2; Rube Hewitt, S P Holcomb, W C Humphries, W Hutchens, W Hobbs, W B Hazzs.

I—T M Ives.

J—A Jackson, D Jones, E C Johnson, H J Johnson, J F Jennings, J J Jackman, T Jenkins, P Jenkins, Ned Jennings, Sam Johnson, S F Jackson, Sam Jones, W D Jamerson, W Jackson, 2; W James, W C Jacobs, W A Johnson.

K—Mr King, Jacob Kismann, M E Kingston, W C A King, 2; Kewell, R E Kilburn.

L—B Little, C H Lassiter, C Little, C F Lamback, H Lawrence, H Laundrum, Jef Lane, J W Long, Mr Love, P Lindsey, T Lawrence, W Lamar, W J Lawson, W D Londonn.

M—A McHan, B McIntire, G S McLendon, J D MCaa, J T McGee, J M McFinnin, C Montgomery, A T Moss, A L Marcy, D Munis, D C Meadow & Co, E W Morgan, Jr, E F Morgan, Geo Murray, J Meddler, Jr, J C Mathoson, J T Meigs, J O Macherson, J E Menzerkoff, L H Moore, M Middlebrooks, L Martin, L S Munford, H G Maddon, P Moore, R C G Martin, Thos Morrison.

N—J C Nichols, G A Norn, D B Nelms, Mr Newcomb.

O—J Owens, L Olsson, T Olliver.

P—C E Pope, Con Patton, C Payce, D Plaster, F Pulford, F Pascral, J F Powell, J A Parks, J L Pratt, O S Powell, F W Pottesfield, 2; W Funington, Tom Price, W H Poole, W N Parkhurst, W T Powell, W Parnell.

R—A Ross, A Rivill, B H Robertson, D P Rogers, F Rhubert, G M Rodgers, Rev J A Bush, 2; J Renill, L W Rully, L E Ramore, F A Robinson, W R Rowel, W F Randolph.

S—F G Smith, J S Smith, I W Smith, T M Smith, W Smith, A W Shryer, A Shanson, A Selegman, C Stuart, C S Spunget, D G Stricklen, D S Sperry & Co, H P Smart, K M Steans, J Stakes, J P Sweeney, John Steadman, 2; J R Sewell, James Sears, J H Sadler, L Steward, W J Scott, R L Stokes, R Shelton, Ruff Simpson, F E Sanders.

T—A Tolbert, A Thomas, A B Trebble, D Travitz, R Turner, E S Taylor, E D Tunell J E Thompson, J Tribbie, John Tucker, N W Truitt, S M Tuleford, S Turner, P Trederock, W H Truman, W S Tucker, W M Tanner, W Tolerson W Terrell.

U—West Upson.

V—J D Venrett.

W—A F Wooley, Jr, C E Williams, F T Warren, G W Ward, 4; H Wood, H Williams, S H Wheeler, 2; J L Wilking, J Wyers, J H Whitmarsh, J N Wilson, J A Weatherbu, J F Wood, L J Willis, D Williams, J W Walker, R H Williams, S Williams, R H Wodson, T White, W H Walker.

Y—J B Young, 2.

Z—S. Zane & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atlanta Wash Works, President Atlanta Medical Institute, Agent Cram's Atlas of the World, Atlanta Publishing Co, The Basely Cotton Co, Futch & Co, The Howe Machine Co, Renna, Tibbs & Co, Agent Launce Burg Mill, Lipman Bros, Millburn Gin Machine Co, Piedmont Publishing House, Pacific Fertilizer Co, Oetzin & Fund, Radway's Ready Relief, Southern Baptist Covention, State Agent F and L U of Georgia, Superintendent Sabbath School Seventh Baptist Church, 2; Winn, Johnson & Co, The Woman's Exchange.

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W. H. SMYTH, Ass't Postmaster.

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All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Since Mr. M. L. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been so marked that it is called phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett.—The Boston Home Journal. jan10 dtf

Miss Alcott greatly liked Mr. Chaney's books for boys "F. Grant & Co." and "Tom." She used to read them to her little men and women. For sale at Millers. tf

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Filling of phlegm brought on by the use of stimulants and excessive smoking, is promptly removed by using the SODEN MINERAL PASTILES.

By all druggists at 25c and 50c per box.

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A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**



Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.

Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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RHEUMATISM,
PAIN IN THE SIDE,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
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Ordinary single tubes, 5c each.

Finer colors, one-third off list price.

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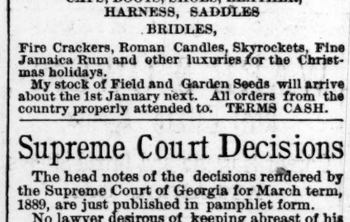
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I Have Just Finished Taking Stock and Have a Great Many

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OVERCOATS AND HEAVY SUITS

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DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HIGHTOWER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. J. Hightower, Jr., retiring. All parties indebted to the above firm will please call and settle.

J. STOVALL SMITH,
January 1, 1890. T. J. HIGHTOWER, JR.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. T. J. Hightower, Jr., in the above firm, I will continue the drug business at the old stand, 102 Whitehall street, where I have been for the last twelve or fifteen years, and take this opportunity of thanking my friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope for a continuance of the same. J. STOVALL SMITH.
jan 19 3t

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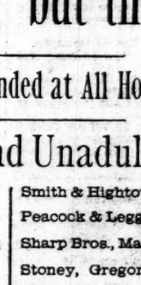


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6 lots for $5,000, near Peachtree, at Culpepper's and Morgan's homes. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

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62 acres, 2½ miles from Kimball house, road on three sides; famous resort on it; new car line soon to run near it; value rapidly increasing, at only $250 per acre, on easy terms, if taken by February 1st next. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Luckie-street 7-room home, central, large lot, good garden, stable, servants' house, $5,000. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

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33 1-3x100 feet to alley, on Whitehall street, near Mitchell, for $10,500, and it is a good investment. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

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All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings makes this in every respect the most perfect Sanitarium south. Refers with permission to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

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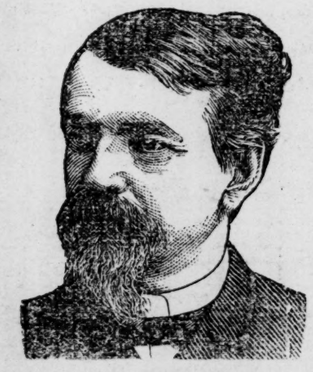
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A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty year's experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter. Call on or address DR. BOWES & CO.,
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RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNTIL 12 M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, I will receive bids for the entire stock of J. A. JACOBUS, 148 DECATUR STREET, consisting of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Walter H. Rhett, Receiver,
jan 12 d 6t 3 1-2 Whitehall Street.

IT IS INCONSISTENT

POSITIVE AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL TESTIMONY IN THE BONE CASE.

Judge Richard H. Clark Reviews the Case in Passing Sentence Upon Old Man Bone—An Interesting Case and an Interesting Story.

In sentencing Old Man Bone on Friday, Judge Richard H. Clark took occasion to briefly review the case. His remarks were interesting. He said:

It becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence of the law upon James C. Bone, who has been found guilty of the crime of murder. He has been found guilty by "an upright and intelligent jury" after a fair and impartial trial, in which he has been most ably defended. The jury has thought proper to save the defendant from the penalty of death, which would have been inevitable, had they not recommended that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life.

It is only in exceptional cases that I make any remarks in pronouncing sentence upon a prisoner after his conviction; and the reason I do not do so, is because I am not willing to add to his supposed distress by a reference to anything that would more injure his feelings, connected with the crime, or with his individual character, or conduct. But this is an exceptional case, in which I think I ought to say something in reviewing the testimony, so that the precise nature of that testimony may be well understood.

This is the only case I have ever tried in which the positive and circumstantial testimony are in

DIRECT CONFLICT

as to the cause, or motive of the crime. The positive testimony, consisting of the evidence of Ellen Twilley and the confession of James C. Bone, go to establish the defense, that the homicide was in defense of the honor and virtue of Bone's daughter. The defense introduced no evidence, rested the case here, and its further illustration was brought out by the state's evidence in rebuttal of that statement; and which is the most pertinent and most interesting evidence connected with the crime, and more calculated to bring out the true motive for its commission. As I have said, Bone rested his defence upon that statement, and Ellen Twilley's testimony sustained him. Whether it was sufficient, legally for a conviction, if the evidence had stopped there, was a matter excinsively for the jury. But the evidence went beyond this. Other evidence in rebuttal, as I have said, was introduced by the state for the purpose of showing that the defendant had not given the true

CAUSE AND MOTIVE

of the crime, and it is to that I desire to allude.

One will already see from what I have stated, that the evidence is as admitted by the defendant in his confession. Now let us see the circumstances of the case. Let us review the facts established by the evidence, and see whether it is reasonable that the defendant gave the real motive for his act. It appears most unfortunately that Mr. Woodward, the deceased, had been in the habit of visiting Jessie Bone, the defendant's daughter, and that he had been visiting her from four to six months. During this time he permitted her to buy a suit of furniture at Mr. Snook's on the installment plan for the sum of $120.00, so much to be paid down, and so much to be paid monthly. It appears from the evidence, that Woodward paid the first payment, and that when the second was due he declined, or was unable to pay. At any rate, it was not paid, and by the terms of the contract Snook had the right to repossess himself of his furniture, and did repossess himself of it, and that it reached his store on the 13th day of December. Pending negotiations for the continuation of the payment of the installments, after

WOODWARD HAD FAILED

to pay, he received a letter from Jessie Bone, in which she made a demand on him to continue the payment, and that demand was coupled with a threat in plain terms, that if he did not, in her own forcible language, she would make him "smell hell." Now that was the state of the case between these two individuals on the 13th day of December. On the night of the 26th the killing took place, and was done after or while Woodward was resuming his calls on Jessie. The question here occurs, how came Woodward, after failing in his obligations to pay for the furniture, after being threatened as he was, if he did not pay, and it was manifest from the evidence that a personal difference and estrangement had occurred between them, I say, how did it happen that he resumed his call on the night of the 26th? Here, there is no testimony to explain. But we are to suppose that he got there somehow; that something happened between the time of the return of the furniture and the time of his visit to cause him to make the visit, and we may reasonably suppose that it was done by invitation, and invitation, of course, from Jessie Bone, or some other members of the Bone family. It is proper to remark here, or elsewhere, that

THE MYSTERY

that surrounds this case grows out of the failure of Mr. Woodward to state the circumstances of his being shot. He was shot at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 26th day of December. He lived three or four days and was rational, and could speak all that time; and yet, so far as we know, he made no statement as to the circumstances of the killing. The reason of his doing so is manifest. He had departed from the path of virtue. He had done so by going into a family of bad, notoriously bad, reputation. Indeed, I may say from the records of this county he had ventured in what might proper be termed

"A DEN OF THIEVES."

All of the family, from the old lady down, except the old man and Jessie, are upon the records of the court in that character, and are so notoriously. I say it was clear that the reason he did not tell must have been that the hope that he would get better and control it, and possibly conceal it, or in some way avert the disaster which would come to his reputation from what had taken place,

But, to resume the narrative. Now, what is the next testimony in the case, supposing that he was invited there to call on the night of the 26th? On the morning of the 25th, (Christmas day,) young Jim Bone applied to Mr. Bridwell, a neighboring storekeeper, about two blocks away, to borrow his pistol.

Mr. Bridwell's pistol was a 32 calibre, and Jim Bone promised him that if he would lend him his pistol, he would return him instead a 38-calibre. Not knowing the value of pistols, I suppose the 38-calibre is more valuable than the 32 of the same material; but at any rate there was some reason why there would be a benefit in the exchange. But he failed to

GET THE PISTOL.

Early in the night of the 26th the prisoner applied to Mr. Garrett for his pistol. Mr. Garrett's pistol was not accessible, and he referred him to Mr. Vaughn; and he got Mr. Vaughn's pistol, and told Mr. Vaughn a falsehood. He told him that he wished his pistol for the purpose of going into the country the next day to have some fun. It seems, from these two circumstances, that there was no pistol in the Bone family—that neither the Old Man Bone nor Jim had a pistol—and, as we may reasonably infer, that none of the other members of the family had one, for the search to obtain a pistol was begun as early as the morning of the 25th, nearly two days and a night before the crime was committed.

Now, before Mr. Woodward went there, according to the testimony of Mr. Daniel Hall, just as he was starting there, he had on his person a

TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE,

a $5 bill, and a wallet of silver; and Mr. Hall thinks that he had upon his person more than $30; that he also had a watch, a double-case silver watch; that he was in the habit of carrying the key to the store, the only key, or rather one of the keys to the only door, the front door, which opened on North Broad street, the rest of the doors being barred, or for some reason could not be opened by a key. We thus find Mr. Woodward at the Bone house with $30 in money, with a silver watch, and a key that opened the door, and a little key that unlocks the cash drawer of the safe. Neither of these things ever afterward appeared. Upon the search of his person there was no money, no watch, and no key. In searching the Bone house the officers found on a bunch of keys belonging to the Bone family, in

JESSIE BONE'S BUREAU DRAWER

the little key that belonged to the safe, which was identified most clearly and most positively. About this there can be no mistake, because it was a key of the Herring safe. It was a key of a certain number, and no more than two or three keys were made of that number, and for that purpose. The key to the store has never appeared. We can suppose that Mr. Woodward voluntarily gave them all the money he had; that he deprived himself of every cent down to his last nickel; that he took off his watch and gave it to them; and we all know that a man in the habit of carrying a watch it becomes a part of his person—it seems a necessary part of his business, almost a part of his existence. We know old watches and of little value are now worn by men as family relics handed down by father to son.

We can conclude that Mr. Woodward voluntarily parted with his watch and his money but why did he give them—or why did they wish to receive from him the key to

THE CASH DRAWER

in the safe? There can be but one of two conclusions to my mind. If Mr. Woodward voluntarily gave them that key, and the key to the store, and he gave them the means of robbing that store. After giving them his money and watch, then did he give them the key to the store, so they could help themselves to the goods in that store? Is it reasonable to come to such a conclusion? Mr. Woodward always bore a character for honesty. He was a man of good, and even high reputation, and the only stain upon his name is his connection with the Bone family. If he did not voluntarily give them those keys, we cannot conceive how they came into the possession of the Bones, unless they took them from him by force, either of actual violence or by intimidation. The testimony does not stop here. I would that it did. Mr. Hall testifies that that store key Mr. Woodward had, has never appeared, and that soon after.

MR. WOODWARD WAS KILLED,

and within a week two boxes of tobacco, weighing about forty pounds each, and 3,000 cigars were taken from the store. That must have been by the use of the key Woodward had, because there was no sign of any breaking, and the other doors they could not have opened without breaking; there was no keys that gave them admission, and the front door, the one through which they could go with that key, was not disturbed in the least, showing that the party who entered, must have entered by the use of a key.

ROBBERY AND REVENGE.

Now, when you come to put all these circumstances together, it establishes, as I say, an entirely different motive for this murder from the one that the defendant sets up, and warrants the conclusion that the motive of the murder was partly robbery and partly revenge for not paying for the furniture, and that at the time, either just before or just after the robbery was committed, the idea was evolved that he should be killed that he could not be a witness against them of the robbery.

Then, who did the shooting? The only possibility of a legal defence for this murder, is the one the defendant sets up. Now there are two things, or rather there are two sets of facts warranting the theory that that cannot be true. Mr. Bone says that he did not know that Mr. Woodward was ever there until that night. He knew the furniture was there, for the furniture had been there for two or three months; and it was not until after this furniture was removed did he make any inquiry as to who provided it. Besides there was a costly carpet. Such things, I have no doubt, never had been in the Bone family before. Their aspirations never have gotten so high as that. He also knew that his daughter, from the time she was six or seven years old, was running around this city, and was known to nearly everybody.

SHE WENT INTO ANY

and all places, and it is inevitable that a girl child reared that way would be just as she has been described to be by the testimony. Another fact which comes out in the case, and that is the general bad character of the Bone family, from the wife down to the youngest Bone. Old Man Bone had always had a good character, and a good character for integrity. He worked for his living like any other man, and it was the wonder of the city how the head of the family could be an honest laborer like Mr. Bone, and have a family like his was. He not only had this character for integrity and industry, but he had a character as a man of peace, a man not given to broils, fights, nor even to disputes. He lived a quiet and inoffensive life. Now, that James C. Bone should have ended that career and cut short that reputation by this bloody deed, is illogical in the extreme. I know from experience, that what seems so, what seems natural and reasonable may be shown not to be true by the development of a single fact, and yet we have human experiences and human reason, and that is all we can rely upon in conclusions. And hence, we may as well doubt whether

THE OLD MAN DID THE KILLING.

and may well believe he set up this defence, because it was the only available one in the case. Now there was Ellen Twilley. Her testimony was plain, and it negatives the theory I have stated, and is consistent with Mr. Bone's statment as to how the crime occurred. But let us examine into Ellen Twilley. Let us examine into her surroundings. The state was driven to the necessity of putting her upon the stand, and the law is always considerate of the state, or of the defendant who is necessarily compelled to use an indispensable witness. We may reasonable conclude that her testimony may be correct up to a certain point, and then for the balance incorrect. She was

ONE OF THE BONE FAMILY.

She had been living there for years; and, as disclosed from the testimony, in a state of criminal intercourse with Young Jim Bone. Did Old Man Bone not know that, too? Was he ignorant of that? I allude to that simply to show that Ellen Twilley's testimony is

CONSISTENT WITH BONE'S STATEMENT,

and yet there may have been a departure at a certain point, which did not effect, of course, the legal case against Bone, but failed to expose the true motive of the murder.

These are the facts and points of this case I wish borne in mind, that its precise nature may be understood, and that the mystery that surrounds the case may be solved; for even now the circumstances make it mysterious.

It only remains now, after having referred to the testimony in the case, and the circumstances established by it, to pronounce sentence upon the prisoner.

Keep your blood pure, and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and tones the whole system.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm).

If you try this remedy you will say, as many others have said, that it is the BEST blood purifier and tonic. Write Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing testimony.

J. P. Davis, Atlanta, Ga. (West End), writes: "I consider that B. B. B. has permanently cured me of rheumatism and sciataca."

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Building and Loan Association, 32 1-2 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information. j8-tf

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Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership and public officers, books and accounts checked up and settlements made individually and on boards of abitration. Also notary public. Office, 27½ Whitehall st.

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Cabinet size, 50c each.
15x17, $2.50 each.
14x20, $3.50 each.
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Orders by mail will receive prompt attntion. Sold for benefit of Grady monument fund.
C. W. MOTES, Photographer,
34 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEETINGS.



ATLANTA, Ga., January 20, 1890.—The Confederate Veterans of Fulton county will meet this evening, promptly at 7 o'clock, in their hall, on Broad street, and from there they will proceed to the capitol to take part in the anniversary of General Robert E. Lee.
By order of the President.
JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Atlanta Glass Company.

By order of the board of directors a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company is called at the company's office for 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 21st, to consider plans for increasing the stock or funding the debt, and increasing capacity of the business. J. W. RANKIN,
Jan 12 dtd President.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MUSE—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Muse are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Janet Howard, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon from their residence, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, West End. Interment at Westview.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF JUDGE.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1890. —Messrs. Thornton & Grubb, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: Yours has been received. The demand for the edition of "Judge" of which you speak was enormous, and our supply was quickly exhausted, so that we were unable to respond to the News company's requisition on us for the 300 copies desired by you. We haven't any copies outside of our files at present which we can spare, but we shall undoubtedly get some back from the railroads in the returns next week. If not too late then, we will be glad to send the 300 to you. Will you please advise us whether that will do? Very truly yours,
THE JUDGE PUB. CO.

In reference to the above letter we have telegraphed our order for 300 copies, and more, if we can get them, and expect them every day, and hope to be able to fill all orders for same.
THORNTON & GRUBB.
8th p

G. W. ADAIR.

WASHINGTON STREET RESIDENCE,

W. C. SANDERS'S HOME!

I will sell the very handsomest residence lot in the city, 93x200 feet, with 10-foot alley on side, with an elegant 12-room residence, including carpets, chandeliers, gas fixtures, mirrors, range, furnace heater and radiators, all in first-class order. Brick stable and carriage house, water and sewerage on lot, and all perfect.

It is in fact the most elegant gentleman's residence on the market, in the very best part of Washington street. The lot is high, and is covered with shade trees.

This magnificent piece of residence property can be sold for $25,000. Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, at 7 per cent.
G. W. ADAIR,
19, 20, 22 and 24 8 p 5 Kimball House.

G. W. ADAIR - - REAL ESTATE

I have for sale a brand-new, elegant, 12-room residence, on Peachtree street, this side of Ponce de Leon avenue.

A central business vacant lot, 200 feet from Whitehall street.

A splendid piece of rent-paying store property on South Broad street.

Central store property that will pay good interest, and is certain to enhance, on good business streets.

Vacant residence lots on nearly every street. Small houses and cottages on easy terms.

Come in and let me drive you around.

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Send for handsome book. Mention this paper.
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Real Estate Agents,

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We have a very central lot, 25 feet front, that will pay parties seeking this class of property to see. It is in the very heart of the city, and such property don't stay on the market long.
80x200 feet on Ivy street, near Peachtree. If you want a good home with all modern conveniences and on easy terms, come buy this place.
Whitehall street residence, 12 rooms, with laundry, bath-room, stable, vineyard, garden, etc.; lot is 80x234 feet.
6 acres in Edgewood, good 2 r house, land lays well. This place can be sold cheap.
We have 206 feet on Fort street, between Linden and Inman avennes, that we are offering low enough.
25 feet front on W. Forsyth street, where property so valuable and hard to get.
$1,850, Capitol avenue lot 50x190, this side of Georgia avenue. We have lots beyond Georgia avenne on this beautiful street for $1,250.
Luckie street residence, near in, lot 62x150, and the prettiest lot on Luckie street.
10-room residence and half-acre lot in Edgewood, fronting the Ga. R. R. and right at the station. For sale at a bargain. Fine orchard. If you want a home in this lovely little town come let us show you this place. It, like all other good things, must go.
50x121 on Ellis street, corner lot, near in, the very place to put up a double brick house.
$950 for 3-room house, near Fair street school, on Werner avenue. Terms easy enough.
Nice 5-room cottage on Ellis street, corner lot, 50x150 to alley. Kitchen and servants' house. You want to see this place before you buy.
West Peachtree, corner lot, 100x200, on top of the hill. East front and all ready to build on.
$1,000 for a new 4-room house on Howland street.
6-room house on Bradley street, near Wheat, that we can sell at a special price this week.

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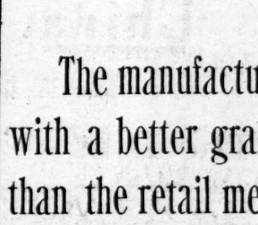
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STOVE FLUES, FIRE CLAY, STOVE THIMBLES, FIRE BRICK,
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PLASTER PARIS AND PLASTERERS' HAIR!
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The manufacturer can furnish the consumer with a better grade of clothing for less money than the retail merchant can buy them for. This stands to reason, as the manufacturer has no middleman's profits or commissions to add to the cost of each garment he sells.

Not only have we the ability to demonstrate this, but we have the disposition, which fact is shown by our

$9.90 SUIT AND OVERCOAT SALE!

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